The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Y L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1856. VOL. 7---NO. 5.

CRATIC PIONEER.

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L. D. STARKE,

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E ON SLAVERY—A BLACK RECORD.

ast a week since, tracing Mr. *n's course* on the slavery ques- his first appearance in public rn to the last act of his official were impelled by the bright re- to admire and applaud his firm, nd consistent support of the the South. To-day, we invite rs to a far less agreeable con- To-day, we propose to ex- record of a man whose course on of slavery is as consistent as the Mr. Buchanan; with the differ- as the one was consistent in an g pursuit of the path of duty, has been equally consistent in the cause of injustice and ag- As Mr Buchanan's record de- that he was never found in as- with Abolitionists in their theen- ations, never sustained their mis- measures, and never failed to e constitution and the rights of when they were threatened with with *equal* force of revelation the Millard Fillmore shows that he d shoulder to shoulder with the slavery; that he never neglect- rtunity to impair the security of guarantees; that he contributed to inflame abolition agitation, e assailed the rights and inter South with a consistency and antagonism to which there is by parallel in political history.— e gr accusations, and should ght made, nor received but sible evidence of incontestible Mr. Fillmore on the ign so will we convic weightiest testimony—convict the testimony of a forgot- by the nice refinements of the testimony of his own and recorded declarations, in as in recent times, and by conclusions of an impartial That the truth of our allega be verified, in every instance we from the record

public demonstration very of which Mr. Fillmore is unimpeachable evidence, was s the proof.

THE FIRST LETTER.

Buffalo, October 17, 1838

communication, as Chair- appointed by the anti- the county of Erie has You solicit my an- following interrogatories:

Do you believe that petitions to the subject of the slave trade, received, read and respectful- the representatives of the

—Are you opposed to the an- Texas to this Union, under stances, SO LONG AS SLAVES are n?

—Are you in favor of Congress all the constitutional power it to abolish the INTERNAL SLAVE- WEEN THE STATES?

—Are you in favor of IMMEDI- ion for the abolition of slavery ict of Columbia?

h engaged, and have no time wn argument, or to explain reasons for my opinion I fore, for the present, content nswering ALL your interrogato AFFIRMATIVE, and leave for occasion a more extended dis- e subject.

Very respectfully,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

four inquiries, each asserting a tantive proposition, Mr. Fill- s a simple affirmative reply— exposition of the reasons for to some more convenient sea- ery soon found that convenient being elected to the House of ives, he had ample opportuni- te the sincerity of his zeal ery. That the declarations of er, to wit: in favor of receiv- and respectfully considering the subject of slavery and the against the annexation of r any circumstances, so long as ion tolerated slavery; 'in f vor exercising all the constitution- ossesses to abolish the intern- e between the States;' and 'in diate legislation for the abo- ery in the District of Colum- e principles were adhered to iating fidelity and supported energy of his nature, is incon- ablished by Mr. Fillmore's RESSIONAL RECORD.

ore entered the House of Rep- It was not long before he self; for on the 12th of De- 37, Mr. Adams presented a ing for the abolition of the the District of Columbia, and and others be referred to the the District of Columbia, ctions to consider and report Mr Wise moved to lay that mo- able—yeas and nays ordered stion—yeas 135, nays 70.— more, Slade, Giddings & Co. ve.—(*Cong. Globe, vol.* 6 *p.*

ns then presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the Territories of the United States, and moved its reference to the committee on Territories. Mr. Wise moved to lay the resolution on the table—yeas and nays ordered—yeas 127, nays 73. Adams, Fillmore, Giddings, Slade & Co. in the negative.—(*Cong. Globe, vol.* 6, *p.* 20.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, on the 13th of December, proposed a series of resolutions, among which one will be found which asserts a doctrine, *on the fugitive slave law*, that may enable us to glean in some measure the opinions of Mr. Fillmore upon that subject, the very one now upon which his entire claims in the South repose.

Mr. Wise asked leave to submit the following resolutions, as propositions containing his sentiments, and what he believed to be the real sentiments of the whole South:

1 Resolved, That Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories of the United States, whether such power in the said District or Territories be exercised as a means or with the view of disturbing and overthrowing slavery in the States or not.

2. Resolved, That Congress has no power to abolish the slave trade, or prohibit the removal of slaves between the States, or between the States and the District of Columbia or Territories of the United States.

3. Resolved, That Congress cannot receive or consider petitions for the exercise of any powers whatever over the subject of slavery, which Congress does not possess.

4. Resolved, That the LAWS OF CONGRESS ALONE GOVERN in prescribing and regulating THE MODE AND MANNER in which FUGITIVE SLAVES shall be apprehended, and their RIGHTS TO FREEDOM HELD in the non-slaveholding States, District of Columbia, and territories, and the MODE AND MANNER in which they shall be restored or delivered to their owners in the slave States.

5. Resolved, That Congress has no power *to impose upon any State, the abolition of slavery in its limits*, as a condition of admission into this Union.

6 Resolved, That the citizens of the slaveholding States of this Union have the constitutional right, *voluntarily*, to take to, or through a non-slaveholding State, and to sojourn or remain temporarily with such slaves in the same, and the slaves are not thereby *ipso facto*, emancipated; and the general government is constitutionally bound to protect the rights of slaveholding States; and that the laws of non-slaveholding States in conflict with the laws of Congress providing for sech protection, are null and void.

On these resolutions, Mr. Fillmore voted nay, with Giddings and Slade.

On the 11th December, 1838, (*Cong. Globe, vol.* 7, *p.* 23,) Mr. Atherton asked leave to submit the following resolutions:

'Resolved, That this government is a government of limited powers, and that by the Constitution of the United States Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several States of the confederacy.

'Resolved, That the petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories in the United States and against the removal of slavery from one State to another, are a part of a plan of operations, set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the several States, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their limits.

'Resolved, That Congress has no right to do that indirectly, which it cannot do directly; and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories as a means, and with the view of disturbing or overthrowing that INSTITUTION in the several States, is against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of the right of the States affected, and a breach of the public faith upon which they entered into the confederacy

'Resolved, That the constitution rests on the broad principle of equality among the members of this confederacy, and *that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another, with the view of abolishing the one and promoting the other*

'Resolved, Therefore, that all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the confederacy and another with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the constitution, destructive of the fundamental principle on which the Union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress; and that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching or relating in any way or to any extent whatever to slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid upon the table without being debated, printed, or referred.'

Mr. Atherton moved a suspension of the rules—yeas and nays ordered—yeas 137 nays 66. Adams, Fillmore & Co. in the negative.

The resolutions then came up upon their final passage.

First resolution adopted almost unanimously.

On the second resolution the vote stood yeas 136, nays 65. Adams, Fillmore, Slade, Giddings & Co. in the negative.

On the first branch of the third resolution the vote stood yeas 173, nay 30 Adams, Fillmore, Giddings & Co. in the negative

On the second branch of the third resolution the vote stood yeas 182, nays 48 Adams, Fillmore, Slade Giddings & Co., in the negative.

On the first branch of the fourth resolution, to wit: that the constitution, rests upon the broad principle of equality among the members of the confederacy, the vote stood yeas 180, nays 26 Fillmore and Giddings in the negative.

On the second branch of the fourth resolution, to wit: 'The Congress in the exercise of its acknowledged power, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another, with a view of abolishing the one and promoting the other,' the vote stood—yeas 174, nays 24 Adams, Fillmore Giddings Slade, Truman Smith & Co., voting in the negative.

On the first branch of fifth resolution, the vote stood —yeas 146, nays 52. Adams, Fillmore, Giddings, Slade & Co , in the negative.

On the second branch of fifth resolution, the vote stood—yeas 126, nays 28. Adams, Fillmore, Slade, Giddings & Co., in the negative.—(*See Cong. Globe, vol.* 7, *p.* 27–28)

On the 30th of December, a resolution was offered by Mr. Wise, declaring that all petitions for the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia or in the Territories of the slave trade between the States should be considered objected to without debate.

Mr. Wise said if he thought there would be any objection to thepassage of the resolution, he would call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Fillmore rose and said, *he objected.*

The vote on motion to suspend the rules stood yeas 109, nays 77. Adams Fillmore & Co., in the negative(*Cong. Globe, vol.* 8 *page* 897.)

On the same day Mr. Rice Garland submitted a series of resolutions, denying the right of Congress to intefere with slavery in the District of Columbia, in the Territories or with the slave trade between the States and ressolving not to consider any petition, &c., for that purpose; on similar motionthe vote stood—yeas 106, nays 62 AdamsFillmore & Co., in the negatvee.

Same resolution was again offered January 14, 1840 by Mr. Thomson of South Carolina and on similar motion the vote stood—yeas 128 nays 77. Adams, Fillmore, Giddings & Co., again in the negative.—(*See Cong. Globe, vol.* 8, *page* 121.)

March 30, 1840, Mr Marvin of New York presented a petition to rescind the rule rejecting Abolition petitions. Motion to lay it on the table—yeas 84 nays 49. Fillmore, Adams & Co., in the negative.—*Cong. Globe, vol.* 8, *page* 295)

On the 9th of December, 1840, Mr. Adams introduced a resolution to repeal the 21st standing rule of the House which excluded abolition petitions Mr. Banks of Virginia moved to lay Mr. Adams resolution on the table—yeas 82 nays 54. Adams Fillmore & Co., voting in the negative.—(*Cong. Globe, vol.* 9, *p.* 12.)

On the 23d of December, 1840, Mr. James of Pennsylvania, asked leave to present a petition from an anti-slavery society of his State. He also moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to present it. Mr. Johnson moved to lay the motion to suspend on the table—yeas 99, nays 53. Adams, Giddings, Fillmore & Co., voting in the negative.—(*Cong. Globe, vol.* 9, *p.* 51.)

On the 21st of January, 1841, Mr. Adams presented another abolition petition, praying for the abolition of slavery in the Territories and District of Columbia, and that no new Territory should be admitted into the Union that tolerated slavery. Upon the question as to whether the whole petition should be laid upon the table, the vote stood—yeas 103, nays 51. Messrs. Adams, Giddings, Fillmore & Co., voted in the negative —(*Cong Globe, vol.* 9, *p.* 116.)

On the 14th of June, 1841, the vote was upon the motion to reconsider the vote striking the rule excluding abolition petitions from the rules of the House—yeas 106, nays 104. Messrs. Adams, Giddings, Fillmore, & Co., voting in the negative.—(Cong. Globe, vol 10, p. 51.)

On the 15th of June, 1841, the main question was put upon Mr. Adams' resolution, to repeal the rule excluding abolition petitions—yeas 106, nays 110. Adams, Giddings, Fillmore & Co., voting in the affirmative.—(Cong. Globe, vol. 10, p. 55.)

January 4, 1842, a motion was made to lay Mr. Adams' abolition petition on the table—yeas 115, nays 84. Messrs. Adams, Giddings, Fillmore & Co., voting no. The speaker then announced that there were many other similar petitions not disposed of. Mr. Gamble moved that they all lie on the table—yeas 103, nays 87. Messrs. Adams, Giddings, Fillmore & Co., voting in the negative.—(Cong. Globe vol. 11, pp. 90-91.)

January 7, 1842, Mr. Giddings presented a petition, praying Congress to prevent slaves from being transported from one State to another in ships. Upon a motion to lay the petition upon the table, the vote stood—yeas 104, nays 86 Giddings, Fillmore & Co., voting in the negative; Adams failed to vote. And upon the same day a petition to repeal the rule excluding Abolition petitions was offered.—Upon a motion to lay it upon the table, the vote stood —yeas 99, nays 89. Messrs. Adams, Giddings, Fillmore & Co., voting in the negative—(Cong. Globe, vol. 11, p 105.)

January 18 1842, Mr. Henry offered a petition to repeal the rule excludidg Abolition petitions Mr. Campbell moved to lay the petition on the table—yeas 93, nays 75. Messrs. Adams, Giddings, Fillmore & Co., voting in the negative.—(Cong. Globe, vol. 11, p. 143.)

But again, January 21, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from a number of citizens of Massachusetts, stating that by law no foreigner of color can now become a citizen of the United States, and hold real estate therein, and praying that the naturalization laws may be so amended as to permit free colored foreigners to become citizens of the United States and to hold real estate

Mr. Wise raised the question of reception on the above petition, and moved to lay that question on the tablo. Mr. Calhoun of Kentucky, asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were as follows—yeas 115, nays 68, Fillmore & Co., in the negative.

So the question of reception (carrying the petition with it) was laid on the table. (Cong Globe, vol. 11, page 158.)

We invite especial attention to Mr. Fillmore's course on the following remarkable state of case presented to Congress March 21st, 1842.—(Cong. Globe, vol. 11, page 542)

'The brig Creole, bound from Richmond, Va., to New Orleans, was freighted among other things, with a large lot of negroes, who mutinied in a storm, killed the captain, several of the crew and passengers, and compelled some of the officers of the vessel to take her into Nassau, N. P., one of the British West India Islands, where the negroes were taken care of and set free by the authorities of the Island.—This case was the subject of Congressional action in both Housee of Congress, and of negotiation with Great Britain. The most intense feeling was manifested all over the Union, and particularly in the South.

'During the pendency of the excitement, the notorious Abolitionist, J. R. Giddings, offered a set of resolutions, justifying the negroes in their mutiny, and murder, and approving of their course; denying that said negroes had violated any law of the United States; stating that they had incurred no legal penalty, and are justly liable to no punishment; and that all attempts to regain possession of, or to re-enslave said persons, are unauthorized by the Constitution and prejudicial to the national honor.'

We annex them, omitting the three first:

Resolved, That slavery being an abridgment of the natural rights of man, can exist only by force of positive *municipal law*, and is necessarily confined to the territorial jurisdiction of the power creating it.

5. That when a ship belonging *to the citizens of any State* of this Union leaves the waters and territories of such State, and enters upon the high seas, the persons (slaves) on board CEASE TO BE SUBJECT TO THE LAWS OF SUCH STATE, and thenceforth are governed in their relations to each other by, and are amenable to, the laws of the United States.

9. That when the brig Creole, *on her late passage to New Orleans* LEFT THE TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION OF VIRGINIA, the slave laws of that State ceased to have jurisdiction over the persons (slaves) on board said brig, and such persons became amenable only to the laws of the United States.

7. That the persons (slaves) on board said brig, in resuming their natural rights of personal liberty, VIOLATED NO LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, INCURRED NO LEGAL PENALTY, AND ARE JUSTLY LIABLE TO NO PUNISHMENT.

8. That all attempts to regain possession of or to re-enslave said persons ARE UNAUTHORIZED BY THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ARE INCOMPATIBLE WITH OUR NATIONAL HONOR.

9. That all attempts to exert our national influence in favor of the COASTWISE SLAVE TRADE, or to place this nation in the attitude of maintaining a commerce in human beings are subversive to the rights and injurious to the feelings and the interests of the free States, AND UNAUTHORIZED BY THE CONSTITUTION, and prejudicial to our national character.

A motion was made that the resolutions do lie on the table—yeas 52, nays 125. MR FILLMORE AND COMPANY VOTING IN THE NEGATIVE. This could not be considered a test vote; many members who were opposed to the resolutions voted against the motion, in order to kill them by a direct vote. Mr Fillmore's views, however, will appear by what followed.

John Minor Botts, on the same day, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings has this day presented to this House a series of resolutions touching the most important interests connected with a large portion of the Union, now a subject of negotiation between the United States and Great Britain of the most delicate nature, the result of which may eventually involve those nations in war; and whereas it is the duty of every good citizen to discountenance all efforts to create excitement, dissatisfaction and division among the people of the United States at such a time, under such circumstances; and whereas MUTINY and MURDER are therein justified and approved, in terms shocking to all sense of law, order, and humanity: therefore,

"Resolved, That this House holds the conduct of the said member as altogether unwarranted and unwarrantable, and deserving the servere condemnation of the people of this country, and of this body in particular."

On these resolutions a motion was made to suspend the rules—yeas 128, nays 68. Fillmore voted nay, with Adams, Giddings and Slade. Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. the rules were not suspended

The call for resolutions still resting with the State of Ohio, Mr. Weller offered Mr Botts' resolutions as his own. In the discussion which then took place, Mr Fillmore appeared as the special apologist and defender of his *confrere*, Giddings, who seems to have been as closely allied to him in feelings as we have shown him to have been in votes.

Mr. Adams then moved to lay the whole subject on the table—yeas 70, nays 125. *Adams, Fillmore and company in the affirmative.* The direct vote was then taken on the resolutions censuring Giddings—yeas 125, nays 69: *Fillmore and company in the negative.* The vote was next taken on the preamble—yeas 119, nays 65, *Fillmore and company again in the negative* —(*Cong. Globe, vol.* 11, *page* 345—6.)

But the case against Mr. Fillmore does not stop here. On the 3d day of January 1843. Mr. Slade, of Vermont, moved the following preamble and resolutions:

'Whereas, by a law of the United States, framed on the 15th May, 1836, the foreign slave trade is declared to be piracy, and is made punishable by death; and whereas there is and has long been, carried on in the District of Columbia, within sight of the halls of the two houses of Congress, and the residence of the Chief Executive Magistrate of the nation, a trade in men, involving all the principles of outrage on human rights which characterize the foreign slave trade, and which have drawn upon it the maledictions of the civilized world, and stigmatized those engaged in it as the enemies of the race; and whereas the trade thus existing in this District is aggravated in enormity by reason of its being carried on in the heart of a nation whose institutions are based upon the principle that all men are created equal, and whose laws have in effect proclaimed its great and superlative iniquity; aggravated, moreover, by its outrage on the sensibilities of a Christian community, by sundering the ties of Christian brotherhood, and by the anguish of its remorseless violation of all the domestic relations, rendered the more deep and enduring by the hallowing influence of the Christian religion upon those relations, and by the increase of strength which it gives to the domestic affections; and whereas this trade is human beings is carried on under the authority of laws enacted by the Congress of the United States, thereby involving the people of all the States in its guilt and disgrace—a guilt and disgrace enhanced by the consideration that those laws are a virtual usurpation of power, the constitution of the United States having conferred upon Congress no right to establish the relation of slavery, on TO SANCTION AND PROTECT THE SLAVE TRADE IN ANY PORTION OF THE CONFEDERACY; therefore, resolved,' &c., &c.

On motion to suspend the rules so as to receive the preamble and resolution, the vote stood yeas 73, nays 109.—Messrs. Adams, Fillmore, Giddings, Slade, &c., voting in the affirmative.—(Cong. Globe, vol. 12, p. 106.)

Again: on the 3d January, 1843, Mr. Morgan presented a resolution instructing the Committee on the Territories to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act passed by the Territorial Legislature of Florida, intitled 'An act to prevent the future migration or emigration of free negroes and mulattoes into said Territory,' or to so much thereof as imposed a capitation tax on such of them as may enter said Territory and authorizes their sale for ninety years, for the non-payment of said tax.

Mr. Black moved to lay the resolution on the table, yeas 113, nays 80 Fillmore voted in the negative.

On the 23d of February, Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, asked leave to submit the following resolution:

Whereas, all laws passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of Florida are in full force, until disapproved by Congress; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed forthwith to report the following bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled. That an act passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, approved by the said Governor on 5th March, 1842, entitled 'An act to prevent the future migration of free negroes or mulatoes to this Territory and for other purposes, be, and the same is hereby disapproved, and shall henceforth be of no force.'

Mr. Briggs asked a suspension of the rules; yeas 66 nays 104. Fillmore yea, in favour of Briggs.—(*Congressional Globe, vol.* 12, *p.* 337.)

This is not Mr. Fillmore's complete record. If we were to give all his votes on slavery as well as the explanations with which he often accompanied them this article would be expanded beyond all reasonable limits. We supply a single chapter as a specimen of the entire volume. These votes show the spirit which animated Mr. Fillmore, and attest the fidelity with which he vindicated his pledges to his abolition constituency. Not a vote or word can be discovered in his Congressional record, which conflicts in the least with the principles of his Erie letter platform. The commentary rather exaggerates the enormity of the text. Thus his Congressional record proves him the advocate of these measures, 1st The exclusion of the South from the common domain, in other words the application of the Wilmot proviso to the territories; 2d the exclusion of any other slave States from the Union 3d. The unconditional and immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. 4th The suppression of the inter-State slave trade. 5th The nullification of the clause in the Constitution for the returns of fugitive slaves. 6th The reception and consideration of anti-slavery petitions in every shape and for every possible purpose. 7th. The suppression of the coast-wise traffic in slaves. 8th. The exclusion of Texas from the Union because of its pro-slavery constitution.

Such were the principles which controlled Mr Fillmore's Congressional career from 1837 to 1843. What a contrast is presented by the contemporaneous record of James Buchanan! On every measure affecting the rights and interests of the South we find him opposing the extreme abolitionism of Millard Fillmore. We have neither space nor leisure for the task; but we may well pause here and compare the conflicting votes of Buchanan and Fillmore on each particular principle. The conservatism of one and the abolitionism of the other will be best appreciated by the help of contrast. Each sets off the predominant spirit of the other's course to the best advantage.

After the expiration of his terms of service in the House of Representatives Mr. Fillmore was elected Comptroller of New York; and we hear nothing more of him until October, 1847, when a Whig convention at Albany nominated him for Presidency. That Convention attested the popular opinion of his position on the slavery question by unanimously adopting the Wilmot Proviso. They commended their candidate in an address which contained these words—"UNCOMPROMISING HOSTILITY TO THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY. NO MORE TERRITORY IS OUR WATCHWORD UNLESS IT BE FREE. We present you sound good men, who PERSONATE these principles." Down to 1847 it was claimed by Mr. Fillmore's friends *that he personated the principles of the Abolition party.* Soon however the exigences of the Presidential canvass compelled Fillmore's supporters in the South to demand some modification of his extreme antagonism to slavery. A recantation extorted under such a pressure is obnoxious to the suspicion of insincerity; but we give Mr. Fillmore full credit for whatever concession to the South one may find in his Brooks and Gayle letters. At the most he only retracts his opinion of the power of Congress to prohibit the internal slave trade and to touch slavery in the States—a power which the most ultra Abolitionist does not claim for the Federal Government. Mr. Fillmore was elected Vice President by the votes of Southern Whigs without any material modification of his hostility to slavery. When accident elevated him to the Presidency he was universally distrusted by this South.

As Fillmore's friends in the South pretended to find in his administration abundant evidence of his renunciation of Abolitionism and of his fidelity to the constitutional guarantees of slavery, we invite particular attention to the following examination of his

PRESIDENTIAL RECORD.

When Mr. Fillmore became President the agony of the struggle was over. Clay and Cass and their associates had won the battle, and it was obvious that the Compromise measures would pass the two Houses of Congress. The administration scheme of settling each measure on its merits was beaten. The question is, which plan did Fillmore favor? Was he for the Compromise, or for the immediate and independent admission of California? In reply to this inquiry, we invite attention to the following paragraphs from a recent communication to this paper:

The questions, arising under these circumstances, were still further complicated by an event which brought the country to the verge of civil war. Col. John Munroe, an officer of the U. S. Army, stationed in New Mexico, attempted to play on that soil, the very game which was successfully carried out by Brigadier General Riley, in California, issuing under his assumed title of military and civil governor of New Mexico, a proclamation for the formation of a *State* constitution! This new plan of usurpation, is too important not to give in detail. The material part of Col. Munroe's proclamation is as follows:

'I, John Munroe, civil and military governor of the said territory of New Mexico, do hereby *direct* that the qualified electors of said territory *shall* assemble at the precincts of their respective counties on Monday, the 6th day of May next, between the rising and the setting of the sun, to vote by ballot for delegates to convention to be held at Santa Fe, on Monday, the 15th of May next, as follows:

'For the county of Taos, 3 delegates; Rio Verba, 3 delegates; Santa Fe, 3 delegates; San Miguel, 3 delegates; Santa Anna, 2 delegates; Bernidillos, 2 delegates; Valencia, 5 delegates.

'The prefects *shall designate* convenient precints in their respective counties, and shall appoint three discreet persons as judges of election in the several precincts.

'Given under my hand, &c., 23d April, 1850.'

This act of Col. Munroe was in entire concurrence with the wishes and designs of the Executive It was another palpable dodge of the proviso. Allowing only *nine* days from the election to the assembling of the Convention for a State Constitution, with scarcely enough inhabitants to form a respectable county in one of the old States! In the face of this, the farce was concluded, and the State of New Mexico came before Congress with a Constitution *prohibiting* slavery, and claiming a large portion of the territory of the adjacent State of Texas as her own! This rapacity went a little too far. Texas herself was prepared for war. The territory claimed by New Mexico included the counties of El Paso, Worth, Presidio, and Santa Fe—beyond all controversy within the limits of Texas. On the 14th of June, 1850, Governor Bell of Texas, addressed to General Taylor a letter, in which he stated that the commissioner of that State had been obstructed in those counties by military officers in the service of the United States, stationed at Santa Fe, that they were exerting their influence in favor of a separate State government, despoiling Texas of her rightful boundaries. He transmitted the proclamation of Col. Munroe, which we have given, and requested to know whether this officer acted in this manner under the orders of his government, and whether his proclamation met with the approval of the President of the United States?

General Taylor died in July following, and the answer to this letter devolved upon Mr. Fillmore, who succeeded him as President. Accordingly, on the 5th day of August, Daniel Webster, as Secretary of State, transmitted, by order of Mr. Fillmore, a careful reply, in which we find many material statements. He discloses the fact, that Col. Munroe's proclamation was issued in consequence of a letter of instructions given by the Secretary of War under the authority of General Taylor to Lieut. Col. McCall. It bore date the 19th day of November, 1849, and a copy is attached to the reply. The Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, goes further, however, and makes the pregnant admission, that 'THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Fillmore) FEELS BOUND TO APPROVE THE CONDUCT OF COL. MUNROE IN ISSUING THE PROCLAMATION.'

On the 6th of August, 1850, Mr. Fillmore sent a special message to Congress, in which he maintained the very policy General Taylor had adhered to on this subject, and in which he menaces Texas with the infantry, mounted rifles and militia of the U. States. This was all done under the guise of conciliation, but it had the effect of arousing the attention of the whole country to the danger of a collision between the arms of Texas and those of the Federal Government. Mr. Stephens of Georgia, openly declared that 'the first federal gun that shall be fired against the people of Texas, without the authority of law, will be a signal for the freemen from the Delaware to the Rio Grande, to rally to the rescue.'

Here is record evidence of the fact that President Fillmore was opposed to the Congressional plan of Compromise, and was resolved to carry out the Taylor scheme of evading the Wilmot Proviso issue, by stimulating the territories to adopt State Constitutions under the auspices of military government, and to apply immediately for admission into the Union.—But, more than this, we have his own subsequent deliberate declaration, that the Compromise measures were not acceptable to him, and that, so far from assisting them through Congress, he did not conclude to support them until they were presented to him for the executive sanction.

In 1854, Fillmore made an excursion to Kentucky, and in Louisville delivered himself of a speech, in which he undertook to narrate the circumstances of his succession to the Presidency. Here is a choice extract:

'In Texas and New Mexico, a civil war threatened. Texas made preparations to take possession of a portion of New Mexico. He felt it his duty to maintain the laws of his country. One of the laws required that the people of the Territory of New Mexico should be protected. As a means of protecting, *he immediately ordered a portion of the army and munitions of war to the frontier of Texas to do duty there. The army was put in motion*, and then, and not till then, did Congress act upon the subject. Texas and New Mexico acquiesced in the action of Congress. Mr. Fillmore spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures of 1850, especially of the fugitive slave law. *This law, he said, had some provisions in it to which he had objections. He regretted the necessity of its being passed at all;* but the Constitution required the giving up of fugitive slaves, and it was not for him to decide whether this was a compact; he had sworn to maintain it, and he would do so to his last hour.

'When the bill came to him from the two houses, in the midst of hurry and confusion and difficulties, he examined it, *and a doubt came up in his mind whether it was not unconstitutional, as denying the right of habeas corpus to the fugitive slave;* he referred the question to the Attorney General, who gave his opinion that the law was not a violation of the constitution, and thereupon, (In the sense of wherefore, implying logical sequence,) said Mr. Fillmore, 'I gave my signature to the bill.' Is there one word in these sentences that implies approval of the Fugitive Slave Law? On the contrary, does not the language clearly express a reluctant and constrained acquiescence in a measure, against which his judgment and his feelings revolted, and for the passage of which he took care to relieve himself of all odium by shifting the responsibility upon the shoulders of the Attorney General? There is no hearty commendation of the law as an act of justice to the South, and no rebuke of the abolitionists for their opposition to it. But more than this: the first official act of President Fillmore was to give the foremost place in his cabinet to Daniel Webster, who was notoriously opposed to the Fugitive Slave bill, and who declared, in a subsequent speech at Buffalo, that it would not have received his vote, if he had remained in the Senate, without an amendment securing jury trial to the negro in the State in which he was captured. In the speech from which we take the above extract, Mr. Fillmore declared that there was perfect unity of opinion between himself and the members of his cabinet. But he was present when Webster made the declaration and would have protested if he had not approved the sentiment. Indeed, it was notorious at the time, (such was Donelson's language in the Union,) that the eloquent and expert Secretary of State was put forward to represent his chief and the entire administration.

That Fillmore did not support the fugitive slave bill before its passage is proved by his own subsequent declaration that he objected to its provisions and *that he entertained a doubt of its constitutionality until the Attorney General relieved his conscience.* His judgment was not determined in regard to the measure until he became President and was assured by the competent officer that it did not violate the Constitution.—In the face of this statement the most impudent partizan of Fillmore cannot claim that he is entitled to praise for the enactment of the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves. His own language attests the reluctance with which he gave the executive sanction to the bill; but his private judgment and personal feelings were overcome by a pledge to his party that he would not veto any measure which did not involve a palpable violation of the Constitution.

In testimony of Mr. Fillmore's unabated hostility to the institutions of the South, we may mention in this connextion that in the same Louisville speech from which the above extract is taken he declared that *"he had drunk in from his mother's milk and cherished from his youth up a feeling, even a prejudice against slavery."*

Again in a speech delivered at Roches-

ter within the last month Mr. Fillmore confessed that "the compromise measures of 1850 were not in all respects what he could have desired.' And, in a subsequent speech at Albion he protected with still greater emphasis, *'that some of its measures (of compromise) did not perhaps meet your approbation, and were not such as I could fully approve*, but they were the only ones that could be adopted with safety.'

Thus, by Fillmore's own deliberate declaration it is demonstrated, that so far from contributing to the passage of the compromise measures, he did not determine to support them until they were presented for the Executive sanction, and that he then yielded to the necessities of his position with the utmost reluctance and sacrifice of feeling and judgment. The Whig platform repudiated the exercise of the Executive veto, and he had no alternative but to let the will of Congress be done.—The fate of the Union hung on the success of the fugitive slave bill; and he was constrained to submit to its passage. Surely there is no merit in so ungracious and reluctant a concession to the demands of imperative duty.

But, it is a late thing that the people of the South are taught to consider the support of the Compromise measures of 1850, as a test of devotion to its rights and institutions. These measures (with the exception of the Fugitive Slave Bill) were regarded with universal disapprobation in the South, and they were acquiesced in here only as an essential condition of the Union. They were extorted from the patriotism of the South, by an apprehension that the confederacy would fall with their defeat. What were those measures of compromise? 1st. There was the bill for the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, by penalties which implied the power of Congress absolutely to abolish slavery in the District. This was a principle and an object for which Fillmore had long contended, and no doubt he eagerly grasped the fruit of his early toils in the interests of Abolitionism. 2d. There was the bill for the admission of California, with a Free-Soil Constitution, excluding the South from any participation of its splendid riches, and asserting the principles of alien squatter sovereignty in their most offensive latitude. This, too, was an object of Fillmore's long pursuit which he realized, at last, with sincere satisfaction. 3d. The bill for the organization of territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico, while it involved the principle of Congressional non-intervention (established at last by the repeal of the Missouri restriction,) yet wrested an immense region from the dominion of Texas, and consigned it to the rapacious grasp of Free-Soilism. This again was in fulfilment of Fillmore's early pledge to aid in abolishing slavery in the territories, and was doubtless approved without compunction or reservation. 4th. The Fugitive Slave Law, in the language of Mr. Buchanan, the only advantage which the South derived from the Compromise of 1850, and the Fugitive Slave Law was the only measure of the Compromise which Mr. Fillmore hesitated to sanction. That he did so hesitate has been proved by his own admissions. He entertained doubts of its constitutionality. It violated the prejudices against slavery which he 'had drunk in with his mother's milk, and cherished from his youth up.'—He wanted to secure the rights of trial by jury for the fugitive slave. But the occasion was urgent, the necessity imperious, and he was constrained to sign the bill; but he first satisfied his conscience by shirking the responsibility to the shoulders of his Attorney General.—Such are the measures for which Fillmore is commended to the confidence of the South!

Whatever scruple of conscience Fillmore might have had against the enactment of the fugitive slave law, its execution was his clear and imperative duty. And if, in the discharge of his duty, he had displayed the least zeal or energy, he might have compensated the South for the reluctance with which he yielded to its first demand. Unfortunately for himself and for the interests of the South, the languor with which he enforced was quite equal to the disgust with which he signed the bill for the recapture of fugitive slaves.

Everybody will recollect the case of Crafts. It was the first attempt to execute the law; and it was of the utmost consequence that the efficacy of the measure should be so signally established as to bear down all opposition and prevent any future attempt at resistance. A gentleman from Georgia sent an agent in search of two slaves, Crafts and wife, who were living in Boston. They were found without difficulty, and might have been captured and secured if any effort had been made to enforce the law. Fillmore was President.—The Marshal refused to do his duty. The slaves paraded the streets, defied the authorities, and at last, in open day, embarked on a steamer for Europe. They took up their sojourn in London, were caressed by the abolition aristocracy of England, and allowed to insult Southern ladies with impunity. Great was the rejoicing of the Abolitionists over this result, and they had a right to celebrate their victory. It was a signal triumph. From that day the fugitive slave law became a dead letter for all practical purposes. The South were enraged and humiliated by their defeat.—They discovered that they had sacrified honor as well as substantial interest to a mere shadow. Their indignation should be directed against the guilty object. It was Millard Fillmore who suffered an abolition mob to defy and trample upon the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves. With an adequate demonstration of force, the law might have been executed, the majesty of government vindicated, and the rights of the South maintained, by the capture and return of the slaves. It was at least due to the South that the tracherous Marshal should be dismissed; but Fillmore retained him in office, and is thus an accomplice in his crime.

Boston has since been the scene of another violent resistance to the fugutive slave law. In this last instance, the undisciplined impulses of the mob were reinforced by all the energies of the State government. The resistance was infinitely more desperate, but Franklin Pierce was President—the military was called out, sedition was overawed, and the law was upheld with all the force of the Federal Government. Anthony Burns was captured and returned to this city. This result enraged and humiliated the abolitionists, and well they might mourn over their defeat. The South appreciated their triumph, and will ever be grateful to the man to whose fidelity and energy they owe their victory.

It has not been many years since the people of Washington city were startled one fine morning by the discovery that Yankee kidnappers had run off something more than seventy slaves belonging in the District. A steamer was instantly despatched in pursuit. The piratical craft was captured down the Potomac. The slaves were restored to their owners, and the Yankee rogues were committed to the penitentiary. Time passed on and the thing was forgotten, when a remarkable circumstance revived a recollection of the event. In the summer of 1852 it was announced in the *National Era* newspaper of Washington, that President Fillmore at the instance of Senators Sumner and Seward, had pardoned the kidnappers out of the penitentiary and released them from the seventy odd other indictments on which they would have had to stand trial for running off slaves. The rogues escaped to the North, abandoned the honest trade taught them in adversity, and went about inflaming indignation against the South by telling the public of their wrongs This is another service to slavery and another claim on the gratitude of the South for which Millard Fillmore should receive proper acknoledgment.

The above extract from Fillmore's Louisville speech, recalls another instance of his patriotic regard for the interests of slavery and the South. The dispute between Texas and New Mexico over certain debatable territory, very much inflamed the sectional excitement of 1850. The land in question was slave-soil, the title of Texas was good, yet Millard Fillmore called out the military force to compel a sovereign State to submit to the unjust claim of a mere provincial government. He slept very soundly while the Fugitive Slave law was defied in Boston, he connived at the escape of the Crafts, and suffered the Southern gentleman, who had gone in quest of his property, to be subjected to every sort of insult and outrage; but he could exhibit energy and assume responsibility on an occasion that should appeal to his anti-slavery sympathies. To lash a sovereign State into submission, by the force of the Federal Government, and to compel Texas to convert its territory into free-soil was an enterprise that drew out all the energies of his nature. Congress interfered, and by offering Texas an indemnity, recognized the validity of her claim. Texas accepted the terms of adjustment, and thus escaped the impending blow.

The pardon of the Washington kidnappers was among the closing acts of Mr. Fillmore's Administration. For, the first application for their release, being made just before the Whig Convention of 1852, was quietly laid aside, and was not again taken up and acceded to until Mr Fillmore found he had nothing to lose by insulting the pride and assailing the interests of the South. After the nomination of Scott, he let the villains go on their crusade of abolitionism.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE VALUABLE ESTATE KNOWN AS LEBANON, on Little Creek, in the county of Princess Anne, Virginia, in full view of Chesapeake Bay, and eight miles from Norfolk, is now offered for sale. This beautiful Farm contains, by recent survey, 547 Acres, nearly two hundred of which are well covered with valuable Oak and Pine timber. The improvements consist of a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, in good repair, with seven rooms passage and cellar, a new Barn, and other buildings usual to such an estate. For beauty and desirablenes of location, this Farm cannot well be surpassed. From the back door can be seen every steamer or vessel that passes through the Capes of Virginia. The land is of excellent quality, and peculiarly adapted to the growth of all the crops and fruits incident to this climate, and especially so to horticultural purposes. As a Market Farm, none offers greater inducements in raising early vegetables for the Northern markets, and should the contemplated Air-line Railroad, be constructed, which will pass through this farm, it will be brought in daily communication with New York. The range for stock is very good, and from the Bay, in view of the Dwelling, the finest fish and oysters may be taken. The timbered land, which is very valuable, is only 2½ miles distant from a good landing on the Eastern branch of Elizabeth river. Persons desirous of settling in this section of Virginia would do well to examine this farm without delay, as they can hardly fail to be pleased with it.

Also, can be purchased with Lebanon, 642 Acres of Sand Beach, embracing Hog Island, on Chesapeake Bay, with several valuable Fisheries attached, it being immediately opposite to Lebanon and only separate from it by Little Creek.

Also, a SMALL FARM adjoining Lebanon on the East, on Little Creek, containing 180 acres, which has Marl on it. The soil is good, and admirably adapted to the growth of vegetables, particularly sweet and Irish Potatoes. For all the foregoing property, the purchaser or purchasers can be accommodaed with any reasonable credit, by paying the interest regularly and giving satisfactory security for the purchase money.

Should the Farms, &c., not be disposed of privately, they will be offered for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Mr. James R. Walke, in this city, on the 1st Monday in November next. For terms apply to Messrs. James R. Hubard and Charles H. Shields, or to the subscriber in Norfolk.

ELIZA J. S. WALKE.

July 1—4m

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer for sale that valuable PLANTATION in the county of Tyrell, now occupied by S. S. Simmons. There is about 1800 acres of land, with 1200 cleared is rich and easily cultivated. The average production will not fall short of 8 barrels of corn and 15 bushels of wheat per acre, the wheat crop oftener yielding 20 bushels. The Plantation is in the highest state of cultivation, being advantageously laid out, and effectually drained. The buildings are all new, and in fine order, built of the best material, and every house necessary on a large Farm. A large and comfortable dwelling, and office near; 12 double frame cabins, with brick chimneys, Overseers house, Jail, Carriage house and Stable, two large stack houses and stables, with two Barns, each 80 by 160 feet, 3 stories high, well located on different parts of the Land, with excellent machinery on each. The grain has to be hauled only about one mile to the Scuppernong River, on fine roads. There is also, a good Steam Grist Mill which, from the toll, supplies the Farm with meal and flour.

The Plantation is located in an intelligent and wealthy neighborhood, with none of the corrupting influences to slaves, of towns or stores. Being surrounded by wealthy and intelligent slave owners, the discipline is excellent and negroes are no where kept in better order.

Persons desirous of purchasing this valuable estate, are requested to visit and examine it; and we will take pleasure in showing it.

H. G. SPRUILL,
C. L. PETTIGREW,
C. LATHAM. } Trustees.

Plymouth, N. C., Aug. 19th, 1856. 19—3t*

SPLENDID FARM FOR RENT OR LEASE. TWO MILES FROM THE DRAW BRIDGE, IN NORFOLK COUNTY—FOR THE NEXT YEAR

THE Farm belonging to the estate of Peter Clinton, deceased. This Farm is in good order, has a large Dwelling, and all necessary out houses stables &c, in good order. A rare chance is offered.

Persons desiring to rent or lease, can apply to Mr. George Wilson, at Great Bridge, or on the premises to A S DOZIER.

aug 12—1 m

$5,00 REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 10th inst a Dark Brown Filly, with very long ears, and has about the nose a yellow tint, close built and well put up. I will give the above reward for her delivery or information so that I can get her. MARY WHITE.

Perquimans Co., N. C. May 27th 1856—6t pd

Democratic Pioneer.

TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 26, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL of Caswell.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank.
2nd " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd " M. B SMITH. of New Hanover.
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham.
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

A GOOD TIME!

The Democracy of this county propose to have a good time of it on Tuesday next, in this Town. We expect to raise a Hickory Pole—to burn some powder—to have some good speeches from distinguished speakers—to exhibit some torchlights, transparencies, &c. It is a mighty pleasant thing for friends to meet together and exchange congratulations, to have a "jolly" time—upon the occasion of so genteel and handsome a triumph as that just achieved by the Democracy. Then, come along friends, from all the country round about, and let us have a real jolly good time.—Let us crow! Let us rejoice together! It is a fine thing to be jolly—then let us be jolly!

☞ We are under renewed obligations to the Hon. David S. Reid, of the United States Senate, for interesting and valuable public documents.

Pleasure Trip.—As will be seen by advertisement in another column, the steamer Curlew will make an excursion to Nag's Head on Saturday next, to return on the following Monday—thus affording an excellent opportunity to those who have little time to spare of spending a day and two nights at that pleasant watering place.

Appointments.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Wm. V. Geffroy, of this town, has received an appointment to a first class ($1200 or $1400) Clerkship in the Department of the Interior, at Washington.

We are also gratified to learn that William A. Harney, Esq., who run his K. N opponent to the throat-latch at the late election in this county, has been appointed Superintendent of the public works at Nag's Head Inlet.

FILLMORE'S RECORD ON SLAVERY.

We devote a great portion of our space to-day to the publication of a most powerful exposition of Mr. Fillmore's course on the Slavery question. It is his *record*, made up from the journals of Congress and other entirely authentic sources. It is true—but we hope every one will read it—it leaves Mr. Fillmore up in his true colors.

THE VOTE IN THIS DISTRICT.

As will be seen by the following figures, the Democracy have swept this district by a clear majority of THREE HUNDRED AND TWO VOTES! As compared with the last Congressional election, when the Know Nothings carried the District by upwards of 300, we have made a gain of nearly 700 votes! The course of Democracy is onward—upward! It needs but to work, to keep Know Nothingism under our feet:

Counties.	Bragg.	Gilmer.
Currituck,	556	146
Camden,	107	474
Pasquotank,	330	502
Perquimans,	304	348
Chowan,	291	230
Gates,	80maj.	000
Hertford,	335	393
Bertie,	469	545
Northampton,	251maj.	000
Martin,	706	340
Washington,	000	maj. 116
Tyrrell,	121	309
Halifax,	736	584
	4280	3987
	3987	
Bragg's majority,	302	

CONGRESSIONAL PAY.

A bill has passed Congress by which members are allowed $3,000 per session, or $6,000 per Congress, in lieu of the present compensation of $8 per day. A deduction is to be made in cases of absence, except on account of sickness.

Although this is high pay, and a great deal more than most members could make at home, we hope the law will prove a salutary one. It may tend to secure greater talents in our legislative halls, and it will shorten the sessions. The pecuniary inducement for long sessions being withdrawn, members will get through business more speedily—pocket their $3000 and mileage, and go home—to the great relief of the country.

☞ The exact result of the election in this State has not yet been ascertained—but enough is known to establish the fact that Bragg's majority will exceed 13,000 votes! Where IS Know Nothingism? Ho! for Salt river!

KNOW NOTHING FLOUNDERINGS!

It is quite amusing to witness the awkward efforts of the discomfitted Know-Nothings to convince each other and the rest of mankind that, in the late elections, they have not been so badly whipped after all, and that the result, although adverse in a local point of view, is no index of the result in November. "Thank the Lord it was no worse!" as the old woman exclaimed when her husband *broke his neck*.—There is a species of philosophy which buoys its votaries under all circumstances, and teaches them that all will come right in the long run. Hence the K. N's affect a hopeful faith in a final triumph in November next. They "never *are*, but always *to be* blest" with victory. There is a great difference between State and Presidential elections, they philosophically tell us; and while local causes may have produced special results, the aspect of affairs will be essentially changed in a general election. In fact, some of them are foolish or knavish enough to pretend to claim for Fillmore States that have just gone Democratic by overwhelming majorities—True, they told their friends, *before* the election, to work hard, as the result would have an important bearing on the Presidential election; and although they now stultify themselves by denying the truth of the proposition, why that is only one of the thousand characteristic subterfuges to which they are in the habit of resorting.

To the thinking, honest portion of the community, the result of the late State elections presents a very different appearance. "*Sam*" never was anything in the South but a poor sickly, scrawny, scrofulous runt, at best; and, instead of acquiring strength and growth with increase of years, the little dwarf has been diminishing—his growth has been like that of the cow's tail—*downwards*. And this puny, lean and haggard thing, it is pretended, will whip the giant of Democracy in November! Poh!

Every single Southern State that has lately voted, has repudiated Know-Nothingism and pronounced for Democracy by overwhelming majorities—North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas—all, all have gone Democratic Our own State—"the good old North"—has surpassed herself, and gone beyond the hopes even of her most sanguine friends. God bless her, she has firmly set her foot upon the neck of *Sam*—and, wriggle and twist as he may, she will hold him down until he begs for quarter, if that should be until the "crack o' doom."

But, let the leaders of *Sam* affect as boastful an air as they please—let them attempt to galvanize his shrunken and disgusting form into new life as much as they choose—the fact is apparent that their allies among the masses have been staggered by the blow, and they cannot disguise their utter dismay and deep mortification at the result of the late elections. Go among them—talk to them—and you will find them broken in spirits—out of heart. Let any man try this upon his Know-Nothing neighbor, and if he does not report the saddest case of political "blue devils" that ever visited a mortal, then we will confess we are mistaken in the facial developments of the advocates of prostrate *Sam*.

Certainly, if the Know-Nothings can find comfort in this dark hour of adversity, the *Democracy* ought to be "jolly" with jubilant delight while basking in the warm sunshine of the most brilliant successes. They have had their principles endorsed, and their men elected, by the popular voice. This is, to say the least, not an unfavorable sign; and we incline to the opinion that most of them will regard it as a *rather* favorable indication. *Thirteen thousand votes* furnish a considerable margin to operate upon, and it is hardly probable that such a majority can be overcome in three months by the vanquished party. On the contrary, we look for an increase of that majority—and for this very good and sufficient reason, viz: that there is always a floating vote in every State, that looks out for the strong side; (men don't like to be in minorities;) the Democratic party having proved itself *rather* the strongest, this floating vote will go over to them. So we set down the majority for Buchanan in this State at FIFTEEN THOUSAND.

"WASN'T THE RIGHT MAN."

Some of the K. N.'s are mean enough to attempt to throw all the odium of their late disgraceful defeat upon poor Mr. Gilmer. He wasn't the right man—he had a bad record against him, &c. They havn't got the "right man" in their party; and it ill becomes those who eulogized him to the skies *before* the election, now to attempt to cover their own shame by laying all the blame at the door of poor Mr. Gilmer, who doubtless did the best he could—perhaps the best that *any man* could, burdened as Mr. G. was with the heavy sins of Know-Nothingism. We once heard of a fellow who caught a rabbit, and while stroking his smooth hair on his way home, and dwelling with pleasure upon the rich repast in store for him, he extolled his many virtues. "What a fine stew"—"a capital fry or broil"—"a most delicious barbecue!" &c. Just about this time, the rabbit made his escape; and the disappointed epicure raved at him as he fled away. "You poor, lean thing, you never was good for nothing, no how—you ain't fit for stew, broil, nor barbecue." Poor Mr. Gilmer has been served very much in the same way. He ain't fit for nothing, now!

CONGRESS!

This body adjourned *sine die* on the 18th inst., and, in adjourning under the circumstances, left the Government in a very crippled condition, by failing to pass the army appropriation bill. This act of disorganization was the work of the Black Republican majority in the House of Representatives, who refused to pass the army appropriation bill, unless clogged with the folowing proviso, which, as the Senate rejected it, caused the failure of the whole bill:

"*Provided, however*, and it is hereby declared, that no part of the military force of the United States for the support of which appropriations are made by this act shall be employed in aid of the enforcement of any enactment of the body claiming to be the territorial legislature of Kansas, until such enactments shall have been affirmed and approved by Congress: but this proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent the President from employing an adequate military force; but it shall be his duty to employ such force to prevent the invasion of said Territory by armed bands of non-residents or any other body of non-ressidents acting or claiming to act as a *posse comitatus* of any officer in said Territory in the enforcement of any such enactment and to protect the persons & property therein and upon the national highways leading to said Territory, from all unlawful searches and seizures; and it shall be his further duty to take efficient measures to compel the return of and withhold all arms of the United States distributed in or to said Territory in pursuance of any laws of the United States authorizing the distribution of arms to the States and Territores."

Immediately upon the adjournment of Congress, the President promptly issued his proclamation convening that body in extra session. Thursday last was the day appointed for their re-assembling; and on that occasion, the President sent in an able and eloquent communication, setting forth the urgent necessity of passing an appropriation for the support of this important branch of the national defence. We have not room for the whole of this document, but insert a brief extract:

To refuse supplies to the army, therefore is to compel the complete cessation of all its operations and its practical disbandment and thus to invite hordes of predatory savages from the Western plains and the rocky mountains to spread devastation along a frontier of more than four thousand miles in extent, and to deliver up the sparse population of a vast tract of country to rapine and murder.

Such, in substance, would be the direct and immediate effects of the refusal of Congress, for the first time in the history of the government, to grant supplies for the maintenance of the army;—the inevitable waste of millions of public treasure,—the infliction of extreme wrong upon all persons connected with the military establishment by service, employment or contracts,—the recall of our forces from the field,—the fearful sacrifice of life and incalculable destruction of property on the remote frontiers,—the striking off our national flag from the battlements of the fortresses which defend our maritime cities against foreign invasion,—the violation of public honor and good faith,—and the discredit of the United States in the eyes of the civilized world.

The Black Republicans of the House seemed bent on carrying out their treasonable purpose of breaking down the Government by refusing the necessary supplies, and passed the army appropriation bill precisely in its former shape. The Senate, of course, will reject it so long as the proviso is appended—and the end no man knoweth.

At the last accounts, the two houses were at loggerheads—the House insisting upon the proviso attachment, and the Senate sternly resisting it. The appointment of a joint committee of conference to settle the difficulty, was being discussed.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

The most prominent old-line Whigs of the South have repudiated the Know-Nothing faction, and come over to the support of Buchanan and Breckinridge. The very flower of that once powerful party have been compelled to unite with the Democracy in support of our nominees.—Look, for example, to that illustrious body, the United States Senate—and you will find some half-dozen old line Whigs from the South, who refused to go for Fillmore—Benjamin of La., Jones of Tenn., Pratt and Pearce of Md., &c. And they all assigned the same reason for their course, viz: That Fillmore stands no chance—that the contest is between Buchanan and Fremont—that every vote given for Fillmore will tell for Fremont by weakening Buchanan, and that they are therefore compelled to side with the friends of the South and the Union—the Democracy.—Rufus Choate, of Mass., who stands conspicuous as a worthy successor to Daniel Webster in the North, and an old-line Whig of the first water, takes precisely the same view. Now, is it not reasonable to suppose that these great men, from their better position, know more about the real state of the contest, than the little baby Know-Nothings away out in the country? They say that Fillmore stands no chance, and that the contest is between Buchanan and Freemont, (which we certainly believe to be the truth,) yet these little petty fogging Know-Nothings, who live away out in the country, screech out at the top of their puny voices for Fillmore, and swear that he will carry the day!

Lucy Stone recently made a speech, insisting that the election of women as well as men to Congress would improve the character of that body. We suspect that the habit of "pairing off" would be an event more common than it is now.—[Louisville Journal.

Correspondence of the "Pioneer."

Washington City, D. C., Aug. 23d.

Mr. Editor:—The public journals of the country, look to this point, almost entirely, as the source of political information. Here every ray of political knowledge, emitted from the thirty one stars of this Union, seems to converge, and fill the mind with much light. True it is, every facility is afforded for obtaining information of vast moment, on subjects deeply interesting to the American people. The collected wisdom of a land, great in letters, and powerful in every element of material advancement and prosperity, annually assembles to represent various interests, and to defend various shades of public sentiment. With those channels wide open to me, I propose to write a Communication occasionlly, when I think I can interest the readers of the "Pioneer."

Before launching out upon the deep and fathomless sea of politics, a few words relative to the City of Washington, may not be uninteresting. Every American cherishes a feeling of just pride, as he beholds the beauty, which art in its sublime attainments, has lavished upon the Capital of this model Republic of the world

Nothing could more impress the stranger with our greatness, or excite his admiration in such a vast degree, as to behold the stateliness and splendor of our public buildings. Here art seems to have exhausted itself, in adorning a city dear to the people, who know no rulers but themselves. Towering in its midst, and rising above other works of man, is a monument, commemorative of the valor, the public and private virtues, and the great services of him, who gave existence to the nation, and a name to this proud metropolis. When completed, the monument will be a noble tribute of a people's gratitude, to the "father of his country." The Smithsonian Institute, the Patent Office, the President's House, and the other public buildings attest the grandeur of the "City of magnificent distances."

Improvements are constantly going on. Appropriations have been made for constructing a dome to the Capitol, costing twelve hundred thousand dollars, and also for enlarging the General Post Office, and Treasury Buildings. Beside this, the curiosities to be seen in the Patent Office, and the Equestrian Statue of the immortal hero of New Orleans, in front of the White House, are worthy of at least a passing notice.

But why trouble your readers with an imperfect description of the Capital, when many of them are doubtless better acquainted with the City than I am? Many are anxious to know something about the National Legislature. Congress closed its labors on Monday, the 18th. Many of the members were about to depart for their homes, when the President issued his proclamation for an Extra Session. The failure of the Army Appropriation Bill in the House, was the immediate cause for reconvening Congress. The public interest requires an army on our frontiers, to protect our citizens from the ravages and horrors of Indian war. The President was compelled to do this, or disband the army and let the military defences of the country go down. A factious Black Republican opposition may try to throw impediments in the way of Franklin Pierce, but he will honestly perform his constitutional duties, notwithstanding the efforts to crush him.

In regard to the Senate, justice compels me to say, that Col. Biggs and Gov. Reid represent North Carolina with great credit. They are noble Romans, and steadily guard with eagle-eye, the interests of their constituents and the welfare of their country. Dignified and courteous, they are highly esteemed by their brother Senators.

In these days of political excitement, and especially now, when the presidential contest is drawing to its close, your patrons would rather hear from the "seat of war," and know the probable result of the conflict, than read an article embracing a variety of subjects. From this central point—from this focus to which light diverging from all sections of the Union concentrates, I will give you the general opinion in regard to the November election.—Of course the certain termination of anything in futurity, can only be guessed at, by events which have transpired closely connected with the matter to be decided. If "coming events cast their shadows before," surely the united South points to Mr. Buchanan, as the Moses who is to deliver us from the perils that beset us. In the North, Black Republicanism is potent for evil, yet a reaction is going on, which our statesmen believe, will result in the success of Buchanan. Mr. Fillmore is like an "effervescence that has effervesced"—his strength is all gone. While Black Republicanism has painted on its flag but sixteen stars, and darkness as black as a funeral pall shrouds our Northern heavens—through the gloom but one light pierces to guide us in the old beaten paths of glory, marked out for us by the sages and warriors of the past, shining feebly but growing in splendor, and its rays directing us, like the Star in the East, to Buchanan and Breckinridge, as our only hope.

V.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, Aug. 23d.—Wheat, white ordinary to fair, $1,37a1,43; good to prime do., 1,45a1,50; choice, 1,53; red, good to prime, 1,35a1,40; ordinary to fair do., 1,28a1,30. Corn, white, 54 a 58 to 60c. Yellow, 55 a 60 cents, as to quality.

Norfolk, Aug. 23.—Wheat, fair white, $1,35—dull. Corn, white, 65c, mixed do. Supply full and demand fair.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.—St. Louis, August 22.—A letter in the Republican, dated on the 19th inst., announces that Gov. Shannon and nearly all the officers of Lecompton had left there. Governor Woolson had been taken prisoner, and the house of Gen. Clarke, the Indian agent, was burnt, he and his family escaping to Leavenworth. Couriers were constantly coming through the River border counties, enlisting forces and raising supplies. Lecompton, where preparations were making for defence, and a bloody conflict was anticipated. Gen. Richardson, of the Militia, had gone to Fort Leavenworth to assume command. Gen. Smith acts by authority, if not, Gen. Richardson intends calling his militia out into the field.

The steamer Polar Star came down the night with six companies of volunteers, ready for the field. Three companies of cavalry and one of artillery intended leaving Leavenworth city on the 18th.

EXCURSION

BY THE STEAMER "CURLEW" TO NAG'S HEAD.

The fine steamer Curlew, Capt. R. S. Halsey, will make an excursion to the delightful watering place from Elizabeth City Saturday, the 30th inst., and return on following Monday.

Fare for the round trip—$2. Meals extra.

R. S. HALSEY, Capt.

aug. 26—1t

NOTICE.

MY wife, Rebecca M. Armour, having left my bed and board without just cause, all persons are forewarned against crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. BENJAMIN ARMOUR.

E. City, Aug. 26, 1856—3t*

SELLING OFF AT COST FOR CASH.

FOR the purpose of closing out our stock of Dry Goods, we will, from this date, sell them off AT COST for cash. Great inducements are offered. Call at once to secure these great gains, or they will soon be gone.

MARMADUKE CARTRIGHT & SON.

N. B.—All persons indebted to us are requested to call and make payment. aug 26—3t

4,180 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

In the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Augusta, Albemarle, Hanover, King William, Va., and in Currituck, N. C.

COMPRISING ten valuable Farms, one of which an excellent Dwelling, Out Buildings, &c. For further particulars, apply to

J. B. DEY,
Commission Merchant and real estate Agent,
No. 17, Wide Water St.,
aug 26 and Ocean House, Portsmouth.

CAN BE FOUND at the BEE HIVE

250 Dimity Bands at 18¾ cents.
200 double " Camb., fine, $1
300 assorted qualities, from $2 a $6

Some beautiful style Fall Goods; Spencer Collars, Sleeves, &c., in great variety.

P. S.—3 good Salesmen wanted. None need apply, except those who have implicit confidence in themselves. A good salary will be given. Applicant must have good experience. Inquire as above, 33 Main street, Norfolk.

aug 26 JAS. SMITH.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the style and firm of DELK & LITTLE for the purpose of conducting a General COMMISSION BUSINESS. We most respectfully solicit your patronage; pledging ourselves to prompt and faithful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

The experience of Mr. Delk, in the past thirteen years, gives our firm advantages of a thorough knowledge of Commission business.

We are prepared to grant the usual terms to our friends.

EDWIN H. DELK,
Late of Currituck.
EDMUND C. LITTLE,
Late of Currituck Co.

Norfolk Va., Aug. 19th, 1856.

TO THE FISHERMEN AND BOAT BUILDERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WE OFFER to the Fishermen a superior article of *Seine Twine, Ropes and Cordage*. Also to Ship Builders and Owners of Vessels, Spikes, Oakum, Cordage, Anchors, Chain Cables, Cotton Duck, *Paints and Oils*, and are prepared to furnish estimates for outfits of vessels. Orders solicited and dispatch guaranteed. Pilot Boat furnished on short notice.

DOYLE & IRVING.

aug 19—1y

☞ Sentinel copy and send bills to us.

J. B. DEY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Will give his unremitting attention to consignments entrusted to his care.

☞ Will buy and sell real estate, Negroes and Land Warrants, &c., on commission.

aug 12—1y

A. A. GWATNEY & CO.

Wholesale Furniture and Piano Forte Dealers,

NORFOLK, VA.

Will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Furniture and Piano Fortes, of the best German and American; Plate Mirrors, Looking Glass Frames, &c.

aug 12—1y

A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

The business duties of the Subscriber in Norfolk demanding his residence in the City, he offers for sale his farm in Princess Anne County Va., commonly known as "Lawson's about seven miles from Norfolk by land and within two miles of a good landing on a water course leading to the City, from which the navigation is good at all seasons. This plantation contains about 1350 acres about one half of which is cleared and in a good state of improvement, being unusually well drained, and the greater part enclosed with Locust & Cedar Posts.

The improvements consist of a large and commodious dwelling House, double Kitchen, Overseer's quarters, Barn, Cribs, & other out buildings, all of the best description and in good repair.

The water is excellent & the health of the place as good as any in this section of the Country. Its contiguity to Norfolk affords the advantage of raising heavy crops of grain, as well as of gardening to any desirable extent—There is attached to the farm a Grist Mill driven by water power, a source of great convenience and profit.

The land is susceptible of easy convenient division into small farms.

Aug 12 1856 RICH'D WALKE.

JUST RECEIVED 30 thousand cigars, of the most celebrated brands. I will sell very low for cash, to make room for a new supply. Also one hundred pounds superior chewing Tobacco. J. B. DEY,

Commission Merchant,
No 17, B. W. St., Norfolk.

BRICKS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a lot of Bricks on Little River, on moderate terms.

June 2, 1856.

FROM FRANCE.

The largest assortment of Combs, of all sizes, of entirely new patterns, which will be sold cheap. Prices ranging from $3,50 to $10. The Bee Hive is the place.

JAMES SMITH,
33 Main street Norfolk.

mch 25

...SE-POWERS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

...MERS wanting Horse-Powers and ...shing Machines, can obtain the most ...and durable kinds in the country at ...Head Quarters. Our arrangement with ...facturers, enables us to sell at their ...which we obligate ourselves to do. We ...hand 4 or 5 different sizes and kinds of ...wers, and request those in want to call ...ine. Our sales of such machines have ...of thirty per season, for five years past, ...general satisfaction given to the ...of them, induce us to think that there are ...ic the world. We are prepared to ...information as to setting them up—...ts showing the different parts. We ...stantly on hand the following kinds: ...'s No. 1 bevel geared Horse Power, ...ly for four mules, having only two ...rice, $100.

...'s No. 2, spur geared Horse Power, for ...ules, very strong and durable—$100. ...'s No 2, bevel gvared, segmented ...wer, for the capacity of 6 to 8 mules—...

...y Horse Powers—$100. ...an's Railway Horse Powers, single and ...

...SHING MACHINES wrought iron cyl...with either straight or spinal beaters—...a recent improvement—20, 25 and ...linders, from $45 to $70 each Straw ...15 to $30 extra. Leather Bands to ...60 feet long, 35c. per ft., best quality. ...ts, 8-y Horse Power, Thresher and ...$38 $225.

...examine the different kinds. Cata...ith cuts furnished upon application.

BORUM & McLEAN,
Farmer's Headquarters,
...Va. July 1st, 11 Wide Water St.

RAGS.

...NTED IN ANY QUANTITY, ...or which the highest market price ...paid in Cash.

WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE
...Hanover street Baltimore M. D.
...h 25 1856.—6m

...TE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
...PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

...r Pleas and Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1856.

...ffed } Attachment.
...ester. }

...cause coming on for hearing, it is or...d by the Court that publication be made ...Democratic Pioneer" newspaper for ...ks, for the defendant to appear at the ...of this Court to be held for the county ...tank, at Elizabeth City, on the first ...n September next, then and there to ...nd plead, otherwise judgment by default ...be entered against him, and the Court ...ed ex parte in this cause.

...JAMES W. HINTON, Clerk of the Court ...nd Quarter Sessions for the county of ...ak,
...6w JAS. W. HINTON, Clk.

...NION MALE ACADEMY.

...ext session of this institution will com...ce on Monday, September 1st.

Terms per Session:

...y English, $12,00
... do 15,00
... 18,00

...ool-rooms are constructed with a view ...fort of the pupils. The services of ...t teachers have been obtained, and the ...ol is under the direction of a board ... The locality presents inducements ...as any other Eastern school, noted for ...liness of its situation and the morality ...abitants. Young men committed to ...e, will be prepared to enter any col...h their parents or guardians may de...

...may be procured in the village at $8,00 ...

L. R. JERNIGAN, Sec'y.
...ville, Hertford Co., N. C. jy 29—4w

CHOWAN COLLEGE.

...3rd session of this institution will open ...mber 8th, 1856.

Board of Instruction:

...os A. Deleb, principal.
...orge T. Morgan, 1st Assistant.
...rles C. Rawls, 2d Assistant.

...ms per Session of 20 weeks:

...Primary Department, $10.00
... Academic " 16.00
... Collegiate " 20,00
...tice, 1,00
...session 50,00

...H. TROTMAN, Pres. B'd Trustees.
...ke, Sec. pro tem.
...on, N. C.

...AT THE BEE HIVE.

...CEIVED a full stock of the above in ...ble, all widths, at the lowest prices. ...ed Carpets and Figured Star do ...d Door Mats in every variety. ...r Oil Cloths, Table do., Druggest ...Call and see before purchasing — ...many others can be found at the Bee

JAMES SMITH.
No. 32 Main street Norfolk

...USE CARPENTERS.

...LLYN, ROSE & CAPPS, ...just received a sample lot of very su... full size Planes, from a new maker ...ed for their superiority of finish as ...d and weight. Consisting of the fol...

...anes, Box Wood do., Match do.. ...nd Rounds do., Dou'le Box Wood ...oth do.

...e other patterns of Planes and a large ...General House Carpenters ...re ...ce us. dec 18

NOTICE.

...undersigned having entered into ...rtnership in some time since in the ...ing business, would inform ... ...s have purchased one of Sands ...ing's patent Brick Machines ... ...s successful operation at ... ...about one mile from Elizabeth ... ...they have also entered ... ...sufficient supply of stock to ...ands of the country. Their ... on Knob's Creek — a navi... sufficient size for vessels ... navigate our waters about ... Pasquotank River. Their ... few feet from the wharf ...s can lay to take in their load

D. U. BRIGGS,
JOHN BLACK.

Any person wishing to procure ...chine can get any information ...desire relative to Sands and Cum...ent Brick Machine both in re... purchase of machines, rights, ...working capacity by applying to ...igned.

D. U. BRIGGS, & CO.,
July 1st, 1856.—tf.

NOTICE.

...undersigned would inform the citi... Eliz. City and surrounding coun... that he is prepared to do PLASTER... all of its branches, both plain and ...consisting of cornices, plain and ...pieces of all kinds, panel enrich... Also, brick work done with care. ...jobs in the country will meet with ...ation, by addressing

F. V. HOSKINS.
Feb. 19, 1856

RAILS!

...ALE, 15,000 Juniper Rails, on ... River, Camden County, the ...re Isla.d. Price $33 per thou...ly to

E. SIMMONS, or
JAMES BRABLE,
...k C. H., April 8, 1856.

FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale, ...rivately, on very accommodat... ...ng terms, the staunch and strong ...hgonèr SARAH ANN, now in ex... ...ng order. Apply to Henry Culpep... ...subscriber on board.

JEROME SIMMONS.
...Feb 5, 1856.

NOW IS THE TIME.

500 MANTILLAS, EVERY STYLE AND COLORIN

LACE AND SILK, in prices from $2 to the finest made. This is a desirable opportunity as these goods will be sold at cost, and bargains will be given. Call soon and secure the advantages now offered.

ALSO.

The greater portion of the Stock will be offered at reduced prices. Call, every one who wishes to save 50 per cent, at the Bee Hive,

jy 29 JAS SMITH.

ERNEST LINWOOD.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH have received a large number of NEW BOOKS, among them, are the following, viz:

Ernest Linwood; a novel, by Caroline Lee Hentz—price $1.

A Forest Tragedy, and other tales, by Grace Greenwood—$1,25.

The Rival Beauties; by Miss Pardoe—50c.

The Widow Bedott Papers; (6th supply)—$1,25.

Rachel Gray; by Julia Kavanah—75c.

The Jealous Wife; by Miss Pardoe—50c.

The Bush-Boys; or, the history and adventures of a Cape Farmer and his family in the wild Karvoos of Southern Africa, by Capt Mayne Reid—75c.

Romance of the Harem; by Miss Pardoe—50c.

Rose Clarke; by Fanny Fern—$1,25.

The Song of Hiawatha; by Longfellow—$1.

The Confessions of a Pretty Woman—50c.

The Virginia Convention of 1776, by H. W. Grisby—$1,50.

The Virginia History of African Colonization, by Rev. P. Slaughter—50c.

A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States, with remarks on their economy, by Frederick Law Olmstead—$1,25.

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL STORE AND MACHINE MANUFACTORY,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ENLARGED his Manufactory and opened a regular AGRICULTURAL STORE, is now prepared to fill all orders in his line at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms Such as

Horse-Powers, different sizes,
Corn Shellers, different sizes and patterns,
Wheat Threshers, different kind and sizes,
Wheat and Corn Fans,
Corn Planters,
Plough and Plough Castings,
Cultivators, Hoes, Scythes and Cradles,
Reap-hooks, Spades, Shovels,
Manure Forks, Axes,
Trace and Log Chains, Hames,
Oat and Straw Cutters, various patterns,
Grind-Stones, Hinges,
Nails, Screws, &c., &c. Also,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

Farmers in want of any of the above articles will do well to give me a call.

Repairing promptly and faithfully attended to. Orders per mail will meet with strict attention.

ap 19 W. H. CLARK.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

CLOTHIERS,

And Dealers in Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Under Clothing, &c.

And MANUFACTURERS of every article of Clothing.

1856

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK.

CLOTHING TO FIT FROM TWO YEARS old and upwards to the largest size.

Furnishing articles—Umbrellas—Canes—Hats—and a fine article of Gentleman's Gaiters, Boots, Pumps and Slippers.

We beg that our friends will examine the MAKE and MATERIAL of our stock, for having purchased from the *best houses in New York and Philadelphia*, we feel satisfied that it is now in our power to redeem the general character of ready Made Clothing. We would be pleased to show, by our bills, to our friends, at any time, that we purchase only from houses of established character.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

TERMS.

For Cash 5 per cent. off—and interest charged on all accounts after three months standing: we prefer decidedly to deal for cash. And beg that our customers will settle their accounts as soon as possible; Only One Price

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

E. City April 15,

NOTICE

THE Subscriber having established himself at Little River Bridge, near Woodville, N. C., is prepared to make up all kinds of cabinet Furniture to order, and to do every description of repairing, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

He has on hand a large supply of Mahogany, Cherry, Poplar, Walnut and other materials for making Coffins. Also, a fine selection of Metalic Coffins. A neat hearse, good horse and careful driver, will be furnished when required.

CALEB SIKES

May 1 1855—tf.

TEMPLE OF FASHION,

NO. 7, MARKET SQUARE,
Norfolk, Va.

THE Proprietor is happy to inform the merchants and citizens of the old North State, that his store is now open, and he is prepared to execute every order from one Hat to a Case in the most fashionable style, and at the shortest possible notice.

Every arrival from the North will add fresh and the most approved styles of gentlemen's HATS, CAPS, CANES, BOYS' CAPS, LADIES' FURS, BUFFALO, WOLF, COON, FOX ROBES, DRIVING AND DUCKING GLOVES, and a full and complete assortment is effected. A call from my old friends and customers is solicited.

R. H. STEVENS,
nov 6 Practical Hatter

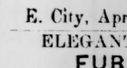
FOR RENT

FOR THE Balance of the year, that desirable mercantile stand on Wide Water Street, lately occupied by Wm. Halsey. Possession given immediately. For further information, apply to James W. T. Banks, or

A. H. CURRAN.

E. City, April 8, 1856—tf.

ELEGANT CABINET WARE, FURNITURE &c.



T. F. PARR, & Co., at the old-established stand of Caleb Sykes, have now on hand a varied assortment of elegant Furniture, such as Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, &c., &c., which they offer to the public on such terms as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. They are also prepared to *manufacture* any and every article of

FURNITURE

that may be called for, at the shortest notice, of the best material, and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and give us your orders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

of all sizes. We will also furnish Mahogany, Walnut or other Coffins to order. And having procured a new and elegant HEARSE, we are prepared to carry on the UNDERTAKING business in all its branches.

Thankful for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, assuring the public that no effort will be spared on our part to give entire satisfaction.

nov 14 T. F. PARR & Co.

FARMING MACHINES.

I have in store, and am constantly manufacturing, at my works on Nicholson street, all sorts of Farming Tools, among which can be found Horse Powers, Threshers, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden Engines, Corn and Cob Crushers, Corn Planters Vegetable Cutters, Road Scrapers, for removing hills, ditch banks, &c. Grain Cradles, Churns, Cauldrons, Chain Pumps, Hog Trough, Sausage Cutters, and Stuffers; Grind Stones, Ox Yokes, Oz Chairs, Trav Barrows, Garden Barrows, Stave Barrows, and wheel Barrows, and best of all, the largest, best assortment, and the very best one, two, three and four horse Plows, to be found in any establishment in the Union.—Harrows, Cultivators, Devils, Shufflers, and every other implement in that line, of every conceivable shape and pattern, all of which I offer on the most pleasing terms. Call and see for yourself, or send your orders to.

SETH MARCH.

Norfolk, July 29, 1856.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DANIEL STIRN. AUGUST STIRN.

STIRN BROTHERS,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos,

No. 109, Camden street,

opposite the B. & O. R. R. Depot, Baltimore, Md.

Refer to J. C. Ehringhaus, George A. Williams, Esqrs., and Mr. Saratorious.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. 1yp

N. B. WILROY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.

nov 23, 1852—1y

WM. SIMMONS. | D. D. SIMMONS.

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NORFOLK, VA.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

GATESVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.

Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

J. H. WHITEHURST'S ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.

GALLERIES.

207 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
77 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore Street, Lynchburg, Va.

Likenesses taken beoually well in all weather. aug 6

W. GEORGE GRANBERY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Currituck County, will attend all the Courts of Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck Counties. All business entrusted to his hands will receive prompt attention.

Office at Currituck Court-house.

dec 11—1y

F. W. SEABURY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER, &c, &c, &c.

No. 13 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies,' Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. aug 31

CLEVELAND SAWYER. SAMUEL WHEDBEE.

SAWYER & WHEDBEE,

GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 100 Wall Street. New York.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Hoppock & Greenwood, New York.
" John Williams & Son, Baltimore.
" Whedbee & Dickinson, "
" John Cox, Edenton, N. C.
Messrs. Hardy & Brothers, Norfolk, Va.
" Kader Biggs & Co., "
James M. Whedbee, E. City, N. C.
Wm. Shannon, "
April 29—6m pd.

HOUSE SIGN

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last five years, and to solicit a continuance of the same for the future, with the assurance that every effort will be made by him to give perfect satisfaction. The firm of Bland & Richardson having been dissolved, the undersigned is prepared to receive and execute all orders on his individual account.

oct 24 THOMAS R. BLAND.

VALUABLE LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

I offer for sale upon *liberal terms of credit*, the following valuable Plantations and tracts of Woodland, situated in the Counties of Norfolk and Princess Anne, within ten miles of the City of Norfolk, all of which are easily accessible by land or water.

1st The rich and highly cultivated Farm near Deep Creek in Norfolk County, on which Dr. James H. Williams now resides, formerly owned by John Cary Weston, Esq., containing about Two Thousand Acres, of which Five Hundred are cleared, and the residue covered with the finest Wood. All the improvements are excellent, and the location is as pleasant and healthy as any in lower Virginia.

2d. A Tract of land, containing 900 Acres adjoining the above, covered with Pine, Oak, Maple and Ship Timber, within a short distance of a good Landing.

3d. The splendid estate in the County of Princess Anne, near the Bay Shore, formerly owned by Wm. W. Lamb, Esq., containing Four Hundred Acres.

The situation of this Farm is very beautiful, commanding a view of Chesapeake Bay, and the building improvements are unsurpassed by any in the country.

CHARLES SHARP, Attorney
aug 5 For JAMES H. WILLIAMS.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE

50 PIECES of lawns in good color just rec'd and will be sold at 12½,

25 pieces at 1 shilling,

MOURING DEBAGES.

A lot of Debages at 12½ 18¾ and 25 cents, the cheapest of the season,

20 pieces of Check Cambric, at 12½ cents,

20 do. do. do. at 18¾ cents, very cheap indeed.

Also, a cartoon of real Bobbin Edgings; so long wanted; can be supplied cheap.

10 pieces of Plain Monsetine in desirable colors, cheap.

And thousands of other bargains which we cannot enumerate here. Come and you will find the above and numerous other bargains at the Bee Hive. Call and get your share of the bargains.

Aug 5 JAMES SMITH.

NORFOLK, Feb. 19, 1856.

BACON AND CODFISH just received and for sale cheap

Also, 5 tierces Rice, prime article.

CARTER & LATHROP,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
5 Roanoke square.

STILL LOWER!

MECHANIC'S HOTEL,

THE Subscriber announces to public that he has taken the spacious house formery kept by Elihu Williams, dec'd, and opened it for the accommodation of the public. He is now prepared to accommodate from twenty to twenty-five boarders comfortably. His table shall at all times be supplied with the best the market will afford, and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

TERMS:

Board, per day 75
" " week, 3,00
" " month, 13,00

S. S. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Jan. 29—1y

A FEW MORE LEFT of those splendid Linseys, soft finish, cheapest ever seen in Norfolk. Call soon, as they are going off rapidly The "Bee Hive" is the place.

ap 17 JAS SMITH Main street.

RANAWAY.

I WILL give 50 dollars for each of the negroes that absconded from my premises on the 24th inst., on making their way to Virginia.

S. S. SIMMONS.

Plymouth N. C., March 4 1856.—tf.

THE SUMMER OF THE PESTILENCE.

A HISTORY of the Ravages of the Yellow Fever in Norfolk, Va., A. D. 1855, by Rev. Dr. Armstrong, D. D. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Norfolk. 50c.

An Essay on Liberty and Slavery, by Albert Taylor Bledsoe, L. L. D. Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, $1,00.

Light and Darkness; or, the shadow of Fate, a story of fashionable life, by a Lady of Charlottsville Virginia. 75c.

Letters from the United States, Cuba, and Canada, by the Hon. Amelia M Murray, 1,00.

The mystic and other Poems, by Philip James Bailey, author of "Festus" 50c.

Edith Hale, a village story, by Thrace Talman, $1,25c.

The Letters of Madame De Sevigne to her Daughter and friends, edited by Mrs. Hale, 1,25.

The views and opinions of American Statesman on Foreign immigration, being a collection of Statistics of Population, Pauperism, crime &c., by John P. Sanderson, $1,50

The above with all the new books are for sale by

mh 25 VICKERY & GRIFFITH

VALUABLE FARM AND WOODLAND FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF THE WILL OF RICHARD W. Silvester, deceased, I offer for sale privately that very valuable and well known Tract of Land called SCOTLAND, situated in the lower part of Norfolk County, twenty-three miles from Norfolk City, containing Six Hundred Acres, of which Two Hundred Acres are cleared and under successful cultivation, and the remainder is Wood Land, in Oak, Poplar, Gum, &c. The soil of the whole tract is very fertile. The portion already cleared and cultivated, will yield from 1200 to 1500 barrels of corn, annually, and the Woodland, when cleared, will easily yield ten barrels of Corn to the Acre, for ten years without any manuring.—The land is also very well adapted to the growth of Wheat, of very easy drainage; lies well, in a good neighborhood, and very conveniently located for market—being within one mile and a half of Indian Creek, a navigable stream; and about equally distant from the Dismal Swamp Canal, and the new Canal from the Great Bridge now in progress of construction. By water communication, the tract is within two days' of Norfolk City, for produce.

The improvements consist of a new Dwelling House containing six rooms; a new Kitchen, with a Barn and other out houses complete, and all new and in good order—attached to the Dwelling House is a capacious Cistern, holding 5000 gallons of water

An opportunity of purchasing a Farm combining so many advantages in this section, is rarely offered.

The terms of sale will be made accommodating as to time provided ample security be given.

Persons wishing to examine the land, will have every facility offered to them by the overseer, on the premises.

For further information, apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Norfolk, Va.

WILLIS W SILVESTER,
Executor of R. W Silvester, dec'd

jy 22—tf

A VALUABLE ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his Tract of Land lying near Hickory Ground, Norfolk county, Va., contains about twelve hundred acres, about Three Hundred of which are in a high state of cultivation, and the remainder is in original growth, embracing an immense quantity of excellent timber of every variety. It lies in a compact body, but still is susceptible of a very easy and convenient division into several tracts. It is situated in a fine neighborhood, only one mile from St. Bride's Academy, eighteen from the city of Norfolk, and within a short distance of two water courses leading to that city, and is considered a very healthy location. It has upon it a good and convenient Dwelling, with the necessary out houses, and also, a never failing well of pure and excelent water.—Independent of its other attractions, the quantity and the quality of the timber upon it constitute a very important consideration, as this, if judiciously, disposed of, can be made to pay a large sum of the purchase money. Taken altogether, it is justly considered a very valuable tract of land, and the opportunity of making such an investment is one rarely met with.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to view the estate For further particulars enquire of Frederick Wilson, Esq., of Norfolk county, or of myself, at Boydton, Mecklenburg county, Va.

jy 22—12t LEROY M. WILSON.

TIN WARE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOS. R. SMALL & CO. RESPECTFULLY inform the Merchants of Virginia and N. Carolina, to call and examine their large and complete stock of Tin Ware, of their own manufacture, comprising every article usually sold to Merchants. Having none but the best of workmen, we feel satisfied that our goods for style, durability, elegance and cheapness cannot surpassed by any establishment in the Union.

MERCHANTS' WARE.

Coffee Pots, 1 to 10 quarts, plain and riveted,
" Boilers, 2 to 10 " " "
Covered Pails, pint to 20 quart
Pans, 1 quart to 16 do
Wash Bowls, 3 sizes
Dish Pans, 4 sizes, round and oval
Sauce Pans, pint to 8 quarts
Milk Strainers, plain and patent
Milking Pails, Candle Moulds
Measures, ½ gill to gallon, Oil Cans, 1 to 10 gallons,
Oil Stands, 15 gallons to 100 gallons,
Funnels, Cups, ½ pint, pint and quart
Scoops of all sizes.

Japanned Goods of every description, with the largest assortment of Britannia Ware, Lamps Lanterns &c., and in fact everything usually kept in a House Furnishing establishment.—Give us a call as we are determined to sell at the lowest prices.

Our Ware will be warranted in all cases. Remember the Sign of the Mammoth Octagon Show Case.

J. R. SMALL & CO.
Southern Tin, Copper and Stove Depot, No. 6 Union street. mh 4

NOTICE.

THE Farmers' Bank of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 3½ per ct. for the last six months, payable on and after the 20th inst., subject to the State tax of 25 cents on each share; which amount will be deducted from the dividend.

E. City, July 8, 1856—3ts
(Sentinel copy)

SELLING OFF TO CLOSE!!

I am selling off my stock, for the purpose of closing the business I am now engaged in; and offer to customers rare inducements to trade. CASH required for all goods sold after this date.

J. M. MATHEWS.

E. City July 8th 1856.—3t.

PAY UP! PAY UP!!

ALL persons indebted to me by note or open account, are requested to make payment by August 1st; or I shall place the claims in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. M. MATHEWS.

E. City July 8th 1856.—3t.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT M. SANDERLIN'S BOOK STORE.

The following popular works.—Earnest Linwood, Life of J. H Cone, D D, History of Bible Translations, Life of Sidney Smith, Progress of Baptist Principles, Life of Dr Judson, End of Controversy Controverted, Escaped Novice, (by Miss Bunkley,) Shakespeare, Life of Randolph and of Clay, Macauley's His. of England, besides a large variety too tedious to mention—all at PUBLISHERS' PRICES.—Also a good assortment of stationery.

E. City, Leigh House, 2 doors from the corner. June 24, 1856

BUFFALO ROBES.

A FULL AND FRESH SUPPLY OF ALL sizes and qualities, sold very low at the Temple of Fashion.

R. H. STEVENS, Practical Hatter
No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
dec 4

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. S. SPRATLEY,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, SPORTING APPARATUS AND FINE CUTLERY.

No. 12, Union Street, Norfolk, Va.

de 19—1y

CARPETING, UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has received his Spring Supply of Goods, consisting in part of the following, viz: Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, from 3 to 24 feet, Table Oil Cloths, Cocoa Mattings, Canton Matting, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, both white and checked; Carpeting, at all prices, from 40 cents to $1 75; Transparent Window Shades, from $1,25 to $12 per pair; Wall and Curtain papers: Borders, Fire Screens, &c., Cornices, Curtain Bands, Tassels, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c., all of which, together with Hair and Shuck Mattresses and Feather Beds, he offers at the lowest prices.

WM. A. WALTERS,
Upholsterer and Paper Hanger,
No. 36, Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B.—All work in his line executed in the best manner and on the most favorable terms, both in town and country.

ap 29

HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTERS.

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS have on hand and on the most reasonable terms, the following articles:

A full assortment of all kinds of Locks, for cheap houses, varying in price, &c.
A large supply of different colored Knobs, for Mortice, Carpenter and Front Door Locks, Bell Pulls, &c.
A large assortment of Square and Parliament Hinges, Fast Butts, Table Butts, &c
Brass Ship Hinges, all sizes.
Do do Locks.
A new article of Carpenters' Hand Saw warranted to prove good or no sale
Nails, all sizes, &c.
A large assortment of House and Ship furnishing material, Carpenters' Tools, &c., at our usual low prices. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

NORFOLK, Va. je 12

SPRING STOCK OF TIN WARE, Wholesale and Retail. 1855.

J. R. SMALL & CO., respectfully invite Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina, to examine their Spring Stock of TIN WARE, comprising every article usually sold to Merchants, being of our own manufacture.—Mr. A. W. SMALL has the entire control of the Manufacturing Department, he being a practical workman, we feel satisfied that our Goods, for style, durability and elegance, cannot be surpassed by any establishment in Virginia.

MERCHANTS' WARE

Coffee pots, 1 to 10 qts., plain and riveted
Coffee Boilers, 2 to 10 do do
Covered Pails, pint to 20 quarts
Pans, 1 quart to 16 do
Wash bowls, 3 sizes
Dish pans, 4 sizes, round and oval
Sauce pans, pints to 8 quarts
Milk strainers, plain and patent
Milking pails, 3 sizes; candle moulds
Oval and square bread pans
Funnels 5 in., nests cups, ½ pint, pint and quart
Measures, gill to gallons
Oil cans, 1 gallon to 10 gallons
Oil stands, 15 to 130 gallons
Japanned goods of every description
Lanterns for public buildings, steam boats, cabins of packet ships, &c.

JAPANNED GOODS.

Toilet pitchers and basons
Toilet sets, various patterns
Cake boxes, Wine coolers
Waiters and tea trays, square and oval
Scales of various kinds with weights complete
Patent water coolers, made expressly to our order for this market, all sizes
Refrigerators of the most approved patterns
Bathing apparatus of all styles
Cistern and well pumps from the principal manufacturers in the country.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
No. 6, Union St., Norfolk Va.,
Sign of the Mammoth Octagon Show Case.

mh 28

SOUTH'S LITTLE GIANT PATENT

CORN AND COB MILL,

PATENTED MAY 16TH, 1854.

THE attention of Planters, Farmers, and Stock-feeders in general, is respectfully called to this Mill as the most important article of the kind now in use; not only well adapted for grinding all kinds of stock, but Grits for the table, and Meal from corn not fully ripe or dry

In setting this Mill no mechanic or frame work is wanted, but to be fastened to a floor or platform, adjusted and used by anybody.

The Little Giant has received the first premiums at the Agricultural Fair of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and other States, and is the most commended of all mills; and is the most ready commendation of all who have witnessed its performance.

The Little Giant is warranted in the most positive manner, and warranted to grind 3 bushels per hour with one horse and other power. Price of $45 all complete, readily to be put up. No. 1 will grind $66 grinds

BORUM & McLEAN,
Wide Water St.

HORROCKS, A tale of The Twelve Hundred and Ten, by Sir Walter Scott.

The discovery of this work has created an immense excitement in Europe. Some doubt its genuineness, but the most eminent critics of France and principal literary gentlemen in England, who have examined the documents, have expressed themselves unanimously and decidedly that it is by Sir Walter Scott. M. Philarte Chasles, who was a personal friend of Sir Walter Scott, and is one of the most distinguished writers of France, says, after having examined Moredun, that it is so rich in humor, rapid and brilliant in its descriptions of scenery, and so attractive, that no mind but Sir Walter Scott's ever conceived it.

Paper covers 50 cents. For sale at

VICKERY & GRIFFITH'S.
City Book Store, 19 Main st., Norfolk, Va.
je 26

MODE DE PARIS.

I TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public, that I have just opened a splendid assortment of

PARIS HATS,

Opera, Merino, Silk and Mourning, a new article, the first ever imported in America; fashionable dress Mole Skin, and soft rich and elegant of superior quality, and a great variety of Canes, personally selected during my late tour in Europe. Those wishing a Paris Hat or one of my own make, as celebrated for their elegance, style, durability and cheapness, are respectfully invited to give me an early call.

R. H. STEVENS, Practical Hatter,
dec 4 No. 7 Market Square Norfolk Va.

BORUM & MCLEAN,

DEALERS IN

BAR AND BUNDLE IRON OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR FARMING AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

HORSE SHOES, NAIL RODS, AND WROUGHT NAILS and SPIKES, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,

Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Bamborough's and other celebrated Wheat and Corn Fans, always on hand.

FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

Our Catalogue and Almanac is published the first of each year, and may be had, *gratis*, at our new Agricultural and Iron and Seed Depot, No. 11, Widewater Street, Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAGS, &C.

THE SUBSCRIBER will give the highest cash prices for rags and old metals of every description.

PETER DILWORTH, Wide Water st.
Next to Ferguson & Wilkinson's Auc. store.
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 27, 1855.

TO arrive per Mary Jane, also in store—
100 boxes Mould Candles
25 do Adamantine
25 do Sperm
60 do Soap

CARTER & LATHROP,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
feb 19 5 Roanoke sqr., Norfolk.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND GUNS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FALL 1855

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS,

TAKE PLEASURE in calling the attention of their Virginia and North Carolina friends, (especially the Mercantile class,) to their extensive assortment of GENERAL HARDWARE, a large portion of which was imported with a special view to the Fall and Winter wholesale trade, and the Merchant, Mechanic and Farmer, will bear in mind, that under the circumstances of our not being able to make our usual fall sales our assortment of Hardware, can be purchased on wholesale terms, at greatly reduced prices. Call and examine for yourselves. dec 4

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK *BOOK MANUFACTORY.*

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would respectfully inform their friends that they have at considerable expense fitted up a complete and extensive Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory, and having engaged the services of competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description of binding and style of ruling; and to bind magazines, music and printed books of every kind in the best manner and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States; and it is hoped that a generous public will patronize and sustain this enterprise, which has been so long and so much needed in the city of Norfolk.

Merchants, Clerks of Courts and Bank Officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Blank Books made at this establishment, as no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction, both as regards quality and price

Norfolk, oc 25

VICTORY! VICTORY!! THE BEE HIVE VICTORIOUS!

ACKNOWLEDGED by all that the Bee Hive is the place to buy Dry Goods, Mantillas, Carpetings, Mattings, &c.

Just opened this day, 500 yards of wide and heavy black Silks, for $1.

1,000 yards ditto, (8 yards enough for a dress) $1,25.

Besides these, are to be found at the "Hive," Black Silks, at 50, 62½, 75, and 87½ cents per yard, and $1.50, $2,50, and $3.50—the most complete assortment, and at such prices!

Colored Silks, in plaids, stripes, plain, &c, all prices, from 50 cents per yard to $3 per yd; embracing every color, quality, and style.

An examination of the Silk stock will satisfy any one that the Bee Hive is the place to get a good Silk Dress cheap. Besides this, there can be found every thing usually kept in the best assorted stock, North or South.

The Proprietor, devoting his whole time to the purchase of goods for this market, is enabled to avail himself of all the opportunities for buying cheap. These are facts which the prices will prove.

Come one—come all!

JAMES SMITH,
my 13 33 Main Street, Norfolk, Va

FARMER'S HEAD QUARTERS,

NO. 11, WATER STREET,

NORFOLK, VA.

AGRICULTURAL IMPEMENTS,

BAR and Bundle Iron, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.

3000 cast iron Plows of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.

2000 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.

150 Harrows, of Gedder Premium, 14 to 36 teeth, square, hinges, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.

150 Corn Shellers, (box,) with 1 and 2 fly wheels, large hoppers, and well made, the best in market. Also, the Virginia Sheller, acknowledged by practical men the best in use for wear and tear; other good kinds also on hand.

100 Straw Cutters, Hovey's, Sinclair's, Taylor's, Smith's Premium, &c.

100 Corn Planters, two varieties, warranted to work well.

50 Small Seed Sowers.
50 Ox Yokes, premium at Raleigh.
50 Hand Hominy Mills, premium at Raleigh.
20 Horse Rakes " "
50 Subsoil Plows, " "

Diplomas of the above may be seen at the Depot.

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS, GRIST MILLS,

and every variety of Machines for Farmers may be seen there, as well as a thousand small things useful and necessary in farming, all of which will be sold at low prices.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
No. 11 Water Street,
dec 20 Norfolk, Va.

IMMENSE SLAUGHTER *PRICE PUT DOWN.*

AND BARGAINS never before equalled in the history of merchandising in this part of the world. To show that this is but a stern reality, a glance at some of the prices herein mentioned will prove the fact, viz:

5,500 yards of Swiss Inserting, at 3 cts per yard,
500 do do at 6 do
5,000 do do at 6 do
500 do do at 5 do

Bands in Swiss and Cambric, less than ever heard of.

Embroideries, of every kind, at less than the cost of importation.

Heavy Linen Shirt Bosoms, well made, at 50 cents less than cost of linen,

Dress Goods of all kinds, to be sold at a sacrifice.

Silks, Mantilas, Challies, Scarfs, Prints &c, at bargains.

Parasols marked down to suit all

100 Cotton Under shirts; good quality to 37½ cts:

The entire stock of the Bee Hive will be sold at prices to induce all to make an investment.—Come soon as the same opportunity may not last long.

JAMES SMITH,
June 17 1856 No 36 Main Street.

THE OLD DOMINION.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH have received the Old Domion; or, the Southampton Massacre. A novel, by G. P. R. James, price 50 cts.

History of Hernando Cortez, by Abbott, 62 cts.

The Wonders on Science, by Henry Maynen, 75 cts.

Notes

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions at the Cincinnati Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions, by their chairman, Mr. Hallett of Massachusetts, submitted the following report, which was adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their Delegates assembled in a general Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them, when, on former occasions, in general Convention, they have presented their candidates for the popular suffrages.

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

3. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

4. That it is the duty of every branch of Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual, but certain extinction of the public debt.

5. That the proceeds of the public land ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

6. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issues on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union; non-interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory or in the District of Columbia.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of Territories and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, finally, that in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and, by vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and the compromises of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

First—*Resolved*, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of the country which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

Secondly—*Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interests of our commerce, and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine—their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

Thirdly—*Resolved*, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people; that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish between our government and the governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Fourthly—*Resolved*, That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the inter-oceanic isthmus.

Fifthly—*Resolved* That the Democratic party will expect of the next administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets, through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and of the Union at large.

VALUABLE FARM AND WOODLAND FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF THE WILL OF RICHARD W. Silvester, deceased, I offer for sale privately that very valuable and well known Tract of Land called SCOTLAND, situated in the lower part of Norfolk County, twenty-three miles from Norfolk City, containing Six Hundred Acres, of which Two Hundred Acres are cleared and under successful cultivation, and the remainder is Wood Land, in Oak, Poplar, Gum, &c. The soil of the whole tract is very fertile. The portion already cleared and cultivated, will yield from 1200 to 1500 barrels of corn, annually, and the Woodland, when cleared, will easily yield ten barrels of Corn to the Acre, for ten years without any manuring.—The land is also very well adapted to the growth of Wheat, of very easy drainage; lies well, in a good neighborhood, and very conveniently located for market—being within one mile and a half of Indian Creek, a navigable stream; and about equally distant from the Dismal Swamp Canal, and the new Canal from the Great Bridge now in progress of construction. By water communication, the tract is within two days' of Norfolk City, for produce.

The improvements consist of a new Dwelling House containing six rooms; a new Kitchen, with a Barn and other out houses complete, and all new and in good order—attached to the Dwelling House is a capacious Cistern, holding 5000 gallons of water.

An opportunity of purchasing a Farm combining so many advantages in this section, is rarely offered.

The terms of sale will be made accommodating as to time provided ample security be given.

Persons wishing to examine the land, will have every facility offered to them by the overseer, on the premises.

For further information, apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Norfolk, Va.

WILLIS W SILVESTER,
Executor of R W Silvester, dec'd

jy 22—tf

A VALUABLE ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his Tract of Land lying near Hickory Ground, Norfolk county, Va., contains about twelve hundred acres, about Three Hundred of which are in a high state of cultivation, and the remainder is in original growth, embracing an immense quantity of excellent timber of every variety. It lies in a compact body, but still is susceptible of a very easy and convenient division into several tracts. It is situated in a fine neighborhood, only one mile from St. Bride's Academy, eighteen from the city of Norfolk, and within a short distance of two water courses leading to that city, and is considered a very healthy location. It has upon it a good and convenient Dwelling, with the necessary out houses, and also, a never failing well of pure and excellent water.—Independent of its other attractions, the quantity and the quality of the timber upon it constitute a very important consideration, as this, if judiciously, disposed of, can be made to pay a large sum of the purchase money. Taken altogether, it is justly considered a very valuable tract of land, and the opportunity of making such an investment is one rarely met with.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to view the estate. For further particulars enquire of Frederick Wilson, Esq. of Norfolk county, or of myself, at Boydton, Mecklenburg county, Va.

jy 22—12t LEROY M. WILSON.

A. A GWATNEY & CO.,

Wholesale Furniture and Piano Forte Dealers,

NORFOLK, VA.

Will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Furniture and Piano Fortes, French, German and American; Plate Mirrors, Portrait Frames, &c.

aug 12—1y

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the style and firm of Knox & Jackson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by T. D. Knox, who will be glad to see all of their old customers, and as many more as may give him a call. Those indebted to the late firm will please call on T. D. Knox at the old stand and settle up their old accounts.

T. D. KNOX,
W. H. JACKSON.

June 10, 1856.

FROM FRANCE.

The largest assortment of Counterpanes, all sizes, of entirely new patterns, which will be sold cheap. Prices running from $3.50 to $10. The Bee Hive is the place.

JAMES SMITH,
mh 25 33 Main street Norfolk.

NOTICE.

THE Farmers' Bank of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 2½ per ct. for the last six months, payable on and after the 20th inst., subject to the State tax of 25 cents on each share; which amount will be deducted from the dividend.

E. City, July 8, 1856—3ts
(Sentinel copy)

SELLING OFF TO CLOSE!!

I am selling off my stock, for the purpose of closing the business I am now engaged in; and offer to customers rare inducements to trade. CASH required for all goods sold after this date.

J. M. MATHEWS.

E. City July 8th 1856.—3t.

PAY UP! PAY UP!!

ALL persons indebted to me by note or open account, are requested to make payment by August 1st: or I shall place the claims in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. M. MATHEWS.

E. City July 8th 1856.—3t.

BRICKS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a lot of Brick on Little River, on moderate terms

June 2, 1856. M. S. DANCE.

NEW FALL STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS!

THE subscriber takes occasion to return her most sincere acknowledgments to the ladies of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon her, and to announce that she has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Esther Sikes, where she has laid in a large and well selected stock of

Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers &c.

In addition to her own stock, she has bought out the entire stock of Mrs. Sarah Laboveaux, just received from the North, which, together, constitute the largest and most attractive assortment of Millinery Goods ever offered in this Town. Ladies desirous of obtaining the latest and most approved styles of Bonnets, Ribbons, &c., will find it to their interest to give me a call.

MRS. M. C. CASEY.

Oct. 30—tf.

BUFFALO ROBES.

A FULL AND FRESH SUPPLY OF ALL sizes and qualities, sold very low at the Temple of Fashion.

R. H. STEVENS, Practical Hatter,
No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

dec 4

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2d clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of an election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL,
Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused
[L. S.] the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the city of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOMAS BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. [feb 5-6m]

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH, No. 19 Main street, Norfolk, Va., offer to the city and country trade, the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever before offered in this market.

Believing that the wants of the city and surrounding country, will sustain an establishment conducted on as extensive a scale as those found in the largest cities of the Union, they have been induced greatly to increase their stock, and have, during the last two or three weeks, purchased in the Northern and Eastern markets, (on the very best terms) a large supply of books in every department of literature, together with all foreign and domestic stationery, which they now offer for sale on as good terms as any establishment in the United States, and all together worthy of the patronage of an intelligent community.

They have made arrangements with all the principal publishers of the country, to be supplied with new publications, as soon as issued from the press. They have also obtained the agency of all the leading periodicals published in England and in this country, which they will furnish at the subscription prices.

All foreign books not on hand will be imported to order. V. & G. have connected with their store a very extensive Bookbindery and Blank book Manufactory, and with competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Blank Books with punctuality and dispatch, and to bind printed books in the improved style.

Schools, Colleges and Libaries furnished with books on the most liberal terms.

Country merchants and strangers visiting the city will please examine our stock before going else where.

Norfolk Va., Jan. 15, 1856.

THE SUMMER OF THE PESTILENCE.

A HISTORY of the Ravages of the Yellow Fever in Norfolk, Va, A. D. 1855, by Rev. Dr. Armstrong, D. D. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Norfolk. 50c.

An Essay on Liberty and Slavery, by Albert Taylor Bledsoe, L. L. D. Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, $1,00.

Light and Darkness; or, the shadow of Fate, a story of fashionable life, by a Lady of Charlottsville Virginia, 75c.

Letters from the United States, Cuba, and Canada, by the Hon. Amelia M Murray, 1,00.

The mystic and other Poems, by Philip James Bailey, author of "Festus" 50c.

Edith Hale, a village story, by Thrace Talman, $1,25c.

The Letters of Madame De Sevigne to her Daughter and friends, edited by Mrs. Hale, 1,25.

The views and opinions of American Statesman on Foreign immigration, being a collection of Statistics of Population, Pauperism, crime &c., by John P. Sanderson, $1,50

The above with all the new books are for sale by

mh 25 VICKERY & GRIFFITH

COLLARS AND SLEEVES AT ALL PRICES, and of the latest styles.—The above goods were purchased on the best terms, and purchasers will find them as represented. Call soon.

P S.—As the proprietor is always in the market, attending to the purchase of goods for this market, it enables him to select the newest and the cheapest. Customers may rely on having the fashions as soon as they appear in the market. The Bee Hive is No. 33, Main Street.

mh25 JAMES SMITH, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of the schooner GEORGE H. SMOOT, at private sale. She is of the burthen of 35 Tons, federal measurement, and is now in good working order. For further particulars, apply at this office, or to

EDMOND SIMMONS.
Currituck C. H., N. C.,
March 25, 1856 tf

MILK LEG, DREADFUL ULCER—PITIABLE AFFLICTION, WEAKNESS MISERY AND DAUGHTER CURED—HAMPTON'S TINCTURE TRIUMPHANT!

HUNDREDS OF OUR OWN CITIZENS, the Rich, the Poor, everywhere, bear the same Testimony.

Read the following certificate from a lady, endorsed by Postmaster E. P. Cooper:

CAPON BRIDGE,
Hampshire county, Va., March 1, 1854.

Mr. E. P. Cooper.—Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, and my own desire to benefit the afflicted, I hereby certify the great relief I received from the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

I was taken with a violent palpitation, or rather fluttering of the heart, which continued several days; it seemed as though my heart had almost forgotten its office. The family became alarmed and procured a bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this TINCTURE OF HAMPTON'S I was entirely relieved.

This is the third instance of relief in my family by the use of this valuable medicine. Two or three years ago, I was laid up with ulceration of my ankle, from the effect of what is usually called a milk leg. I had lost all taste and appetite; and the sore which was some four inches up and down, and half-way around my ankle, rejected every effort to heal it, until I procured HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, one bottle of which restored my health, healed my ankle, and I am freer from swelling than the last thirty years.

Again, one of my daughters was very low from severe disentery, and when she began to sit up her feet commenced swelling which increased every day, to be very painful—she used a bottle of Hampton's Tincture; the pains were assuaged, the swellings subsided and her health returned—we kept her legs bandaged with strips of woollen until her strength returned.

I have been thus particular, that others, under similar circumstances, might be induced to avail themselves of this remedy.

Yours with respect,

I do hereby certify that I am personally quainted with Mrs. Edwards, and can safely commend the above statement to be correct.

E. P. COOPER, Postmaster.
Capon Bridge, Hampshire co., Va.

☞ Delicate ladies and children will please give it a trial.

REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.

Portsmouth, Va., Aug., 18, 1851.

MR. J. E. BOUSH.—Sir, While I am in general opposed to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state, that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.

I am respectfully yours,
VERNON ESKRIDGE.
Chaplain U. S. N.

Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 18, 1852.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM.
LIVER COMPLAINT, DEBILITY.

Extract from James Harris, Esq's Letter, Alexandria, Va.

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself, he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with debility, constantly complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for fifty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DISEASED SIDE, BREAST AND EYES.

Extract from a Letter from J. Grimes, Esq. London county, Va.

"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness, pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart, feebleness of the nervous system; loss of appetite; complexion sallow; the sight of one eye almost gone, the other very weak. I am pleased to say, Hampton's Tincture has restored her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good now as ever they were.

RHEUMATISM THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Mrs B. Bagwell of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention and tried many medicines, but was cured only by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

CHRONIC INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM.

The wife of Thomas M. Yeakle, 76 Pearl st., was a great sufferer for eight years. Restored to perfect health by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Jarret Plummer, 168 East Baltimore st., suffered with this disease intensely six years; could not sleep; dreadful ulcers formed on his ribs, from which splinters of bones issued. His physicians pronounced him incurable; but Hampton's Vegetable Tincture cured him.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.

A boy in the family of Hon. W. P. Thommasson, once member of Congress from Kentucky, was a mass of sores from head to foot. His eyelids turned inside out, protruding over the eyeballs so as to produce blindness. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASE, &c.

Mr. Wm. Oldham, of Baltimore Custom House, suffered with these complaints for 18 months, with both body and mind seriously affected.—He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE is the great purifier of the blood by its mild but powerful action on the stomach, Liver and Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung affections, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Breast Side and Back, Neuralgia, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaint, Worms, Nervous Debility; with all diseases arising from impure blood, and as a Female Medicine it has no equal.

Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore, and by Druggists generally. je 6

J. B. DYER,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

To his patrons in his immediate vicinity, those of Pasquotank and the adjacent counties, the undersigned would most respectfully tender his thanks for the liberality with which they have patronized his establishment, from its commencement to the present time.

In making his selections for the present Spring and ensuing Summer, emotions of gratitude and a desire to retain the favor and patronage of a discerning community, have had the happy effect of improving his judgment, and inducing an exercise of taste and fancy unsurpassed even by himself. As a part of his stock, to which he respectfully invites the early attention of the public generally, he enumerates the following, to wit:

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—Blue, black, brown, green and fancy colored. VESTINGS—Cloth, cassimere, silk, satin, Marseilles, &c., both plain and figured, of every variety of color and shade. SHIRTS—Yergonia, silk, linen and linen-bosomed, of beautiful texture, style, quality and make. DRAWERS—Yergonia and finest twilled Jeans, cut and made in the most modern and approved styles. HALF-HOSE or SOCKS—Silk, thread, cotton, to please the most fastidious or accommodate the most economical. SUSPENDERS—Of every variety; a few indescribably elegant. STOCKS and CRAVATS—A most beautiful assortment of every shape, style and fancy. COLLARS—Of the old sort, new sort and *ala Byron*. GLOVES—Cotton, silk, kid, black, white and colored. POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS—Silk and linen cambric of ordinary to extra quality, &c., &c.; together with a choice selection of trimmings to match those Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he is prepared to have made up to order in the latest Northern and Parisian fashions, to suit his customers and sustain his reputation for good "fits" and fine work.

☞ A pretty good stock of French Fancy Cassimeres. Call early, and have your *measure taken*. Store immediately opposite the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson. See sign. JAMES B. DYER.

April 17, 1855.

JUST RECEIVED
263 CASES STRAW GOODS.

ANTICIPATING AN EARLY AND LARGE trade I have laid in a very extensive assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS.

My stock is carefully selected of the largest manufactories in the United States and embraces every thing new and desirable, at prices that cannot fail to please. Merchants and the trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere as I am determined to sell at the lowest rates, and on such terms as cannot be surpassed by any first class Wholesale Northern House.

R. H. STEVENS,
No. 7, Market Square Straw Hatter
and Furrier Norfolk Va.

SURE CURE!
BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

WHERE may be obtained the most speedy remedy for weakness or loss of Organic Powers, Pain in the Loins, Diseases of the Kidneys, Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose and Skin, Constitutional Debility, impediments to Marriage and all those horrid affections arising from indiscretions, no matter whether from intemperance, or the use of ardent spirits or any other cause.

TO YOUNG MEN,

especially who have become the victims of evil practices. Alas! what countless numbers of generous and noble-hearted beings have been swept to untimely tombs; thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellects, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre.

Those suffering from any of the following melancholy effects, should immediately apply to

DR. JOHNSTON.

Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c., &c., &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded; loss of memory, Confusion of ideas, Depression of Spirits, Forebodings of Evil, Aversion of Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, etc., are some of the evils produced.

OFFICE—No. 7, South Frederick Street, Seven Doors from Baltimore St., East side, up the steps. ☞ Be particular in observing the name and number, or you will mistake the place

A CURE WARRANTED OR NO PAY.

The many thousands cured at this Institution, and the very extensive practice of Dr Johnston (exceeding all others) besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee that he is the only proper Physician to be consulted.

Dr. Johnston, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended, sometimes, with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Parents and Guardians are often misled with respect to the cause or source of disease in their sons and wards. Alas! how often do they ascribe to other causes the wasting of the frame, Palpitation of Heart, Dysppesia, Indigestion, derangement of the Nervous System, Cough, and Symptoms of Consumption, also those serious mental effects, such as loss of Memory, Depression of Spirits or peculiar fits of melancholy, when the truth is they have been caused by indulging in Pernicious but alluring practices, destructive to both body and mind. Thus are swept from existence thousands who might have been of use to their country, a pleasure to their friends and ornaments to society.

DR. JOHNSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

This grand and important Remedy has restored strength and vigor to thousands of the most debilitated individuals, many who had lost all hopes, and been abandoned to die. By its complete invigoration of the nervous system the whole faculties become restored to their proper power and functions, and the fallen fabric of life is raised up to beauty, consistency and duration, upon the ruins of an emaciated and premature decline to sound and pristine health. Oh, how happy have hundreds of misguided youths been made, who have been suddenly restored to health from the devastations of those terrific maladies which result from indiscretion. Such before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without this, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospects hourly darkens to the view; the mind is shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflections that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston, may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last ten years, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Dr. J. witnessed by the Reporters of the papers and many other persons, notices of which appeared again and again before the public, is a sufficient guarantee that the afflicted will find a skilful and honorable physician.

N. B.—There are so many ignorant and worthless Quacks advertising themselves as Physicians, ruining the health of the already afflicted, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say, especially to those unacquainted with his reputation that his credentials or diplomas always hang in his office.

Weakness of the Organs immediately scured and full vigor restored.

☞ All Letters post-paid—remedient by ex, mail.

TIN WARE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOS. R. SMALL & CO. RESPECTFULLY inform the Merchants of Virginia and N. Carolina, to call and examine their large and complete stock of Tin Ware, of their own manufacture, comprising every article usually sold to Merchants. Having none but the best of workmen, we feel satisfied that our goods for style, durability, elegance and cheapness cannot surpassed by any establishment in the Union.

MERCHANTS' WARE.

Coffee Pots, 1 to 10 quarts, plain and riveted,
" Boilers, 2 to 10 " " " "
Covered Pails, pint to 20 quart,
Pans, 1 quart to 16 do
Wash Bowls, 3 sizes
Dish Pans, 4 sizes, round and oval
Sauce Pans, pint to 8 quarts
Milk Strainers, plain and patent
Milking Pails, Candle Moulds
Measures, ½ gill to gallon, Oil Cans, 1 to 10 gallons,
Oil Stands, 15 gallons to 100 gallons,
Funnels, Cups, ½ pint, pint and quart
Scoops of all sizes.

Japanned Goods of every description, with the largest assortment of Britannia Ware, Lamps Lanterns &c., and in fact everything usually kept in a House Furnishing establishment.—Give us a call as we are determined to sell at the lowest prices.

Our Ware will be warranted in all cases. Remember the Sign of the Mammoth Octagon Show Case.

J. R. SMALL & CO.

Southern Tin, Copper and Stove Depot, No. 6 Union street. mh 4

MILLINERY, &C,
At Woodville, Perquimans Co., N. C.

THE Subscriber has just received from the North a superb stock of Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, Trimmings, Laces, Ribbons, &c., to which she invites the attention of the ladies of this and the adjoining counties. Her prices are moderate—at least one-half less than the usual profits—and her goods cannot be surpassed in the District. She is desirous to close out her Spring Fashions as early as possible, and therefore offers great bargains. Call early and examine for yourselves.

WOODVILLE, May 1 '55. MRS. E SIKES. tf

FAN MILLS.

FARMERS ARE YOU IN WANT OF FAN Mill that will separate from your Wheat all impurities, say Cockle, Garlic, Cheat, &c., and make it perfectly clean for market, or for Seed? If so, send an order to Farmers' Head Quarters, and procure one of Montgomery's Rockaway Fans, said by those who have tried them to be the best in use—Price $31. We have also on hand Bamborough's Fans, (have taken 54 Premiums.) Sinclair's Fans, Grant's do., Clinton's do., ranging in price from $13 to $35. All can be suited in price and quality.

BORUM & McLEAN,
aug 7 No. 11, Water street.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE NEAR NORFOLK.

I WILL be sold, privately, a snug little FARM, lying in Princess Anne county, about 4½ miles from Norfolk city, and within a mile of the water. It contains 112 acres—half of which was cleared two years ago. The improvements consist of two new buildings.

Terms accommodating, and will be made known on application to, or by addressing

JAS. R. WALKE, Auct.,
July 1—1m Norfolk, Va.

THE DEPOT OF
IRON, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AND FARMING TOOLS.

IS now being filled with all kinds of goods in this line, selected recently by one of the proprietors from the largest establishments North and East.

Of IRON, our stock comprises all kinds and sizes suited to the wants of Coachmakers, Blacksmiths, Ship-Builders, and for farm work generally. The quality of it we warrant to be Nails, Spikes, Carriages Springs and Axles, Bolts, &c.

OF IMPLEMENTS,

our stock exceeds any thing ever seen in Norfolk, is, and equals many at the North. We intend to keep everything in the line useful to the farmer, and we think that the wants of all can be supplied at short notice. Our arrangements for manufacturing more extensively are nearly completed, and we shall be able to furnish a majority of Implements of our own make (warranted of the best materials) at satisfactory prices.

All new machines worthy of notice will be received at the Depot by the EXPRESS line, and we desire that the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina shall make the Depot their headquarters when visiting the city. We ask an examination of our stock, whether in want or not.

☞ We are agents for the 'American Farmer,' published in Baltimore, and will receive subscribers to that valuable Agricultural Journal, issued monthly, at ONE DOLLAR per annum.

BORUM & McLEAN,
Manufacturers and Dealers,
No. 11 Widewater Street,
aug 30 Norfolk, Va.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND am prepared to show the most extensive and desirable stock of

Ready Made Clothing
AND SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

I have ever exhibited. My stock embraces every style and quality of Goods in the Dry Goods and GROCERY Line. Consisting in part of the following articles:

Tamoure, Ribbons, Col'd, *White Berege*, Plain White Crape Shawls, *Embroidered* do., M. Delaines, White do., Plain Bereges, *Silk* Berege Robes, Blac. and White Gingham Do. and White Lawn, Printed Jackonets, Organdies, Swiss Robed Lawns, Victoria Lawns, White Jaconet Muslin, Jackonet Muslin, Berege Diapers, Holland, White do., Bro. Duck, Blue do., White Do., Plaid Chashmerette, Farmer's Satinet, Cash Silk Handkerchiefs, fancy English Prints, Shirts, Howard Duck, Bro. Drills, Ticking, Osnaburgs, Cotton Sheeting, Linen Sheeting, Printed Cashmere Shawls, Challe De Laine, Plaid Bareges, Figd. Grenadine, Pink Do., Plaid Challe, Fancy Stocks, Embroidered Collars, Shawls, Lace Mantles, Black Lace Mantles, Lined Parasols, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Groceries of all description.

Persons in want of any of the above articles, or anything in the Dry Goods, Grocery and Ready-Made Clothing line, are respectfully requested to give me a call, as I can sell as cheap as they can be bought in this section of country.

BENJAMIN T. MILLER.

E. City April 15, 1856.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE proprietor of the Union Street Store would respectfully announce to the citizens of Elizabeth City and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern the largest, most beautiful, and complete assortment of Spring and Summer Goods that has ever exhibited in the city of Norfolk. His intention is to sell them as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere.

Having obtained these goods in person, and knowing the wants of the people, he flatters himself that he can suit them better and cheaper than they can be at any other establishment in the Union. Below we enumerate a few of the large assortment of goods that may be found at the Depot:

Toilet Sets, new and beautiful patterns, from $3 50 to $16.

Foot Tubs, Bathing Tubs, Children's Baths, Hip Baths, Sponge Baths, with and without showers,

Water Coolers, metal and wood,

Waterman's Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Freezers and Tubs, patent and plain,

Dairies and Pitchers, Chamber Pails, Iron Bound Tubs and Buckets, Wash Boards,

Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Ice Picks, Beefsteak Mallets, Ice Mallets, Pill Mallets,

Cocoa Nut Dippers, Cash Boxes, Glass Inkstands,

Preserving Kettles, Perforated Skimmers,

Furnaces, Block Tin Tea Kettles,

Tea and Coffee Pots, Patent Self-sealing Cans,

Waiters of various sizes and patterns,

Calendars, Bill Head Cases and Post Boxes,

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Roofing, Guttering and Spouting, done on the shortest notice, of the best materials, and executed in all cases.

Workmen sent to any part of Virginia or North Carolina to execute work and it warranted.

Copper work done at the shortest notice, employing two superior workmen, he flatters himself that he can turn out as good a piece of work as any house north or south.

Also, in store, a large lot of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Lead Pipe, Street Lead, Copper, Spelter, Solder, &c.

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I shall keep constantly on hand Coffee Pots, Buckets, Pans, Cups